

Also, a bill (H. R. 15738) granting a pension to Priscilla A. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15739) granting a pension to Joshua Daggett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15740) granting a pension to Catherine M. Savory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15741) granting an increase of pension to Algernon E. Castner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15742) granting an increase of pension to Joseph G. Maddocks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15743) granting an increase of pension to Marcellus M. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Ry Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 15744) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. McBlain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. METCALF: A bill (H. R. 15745) granting an increase of pension to William E. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 15746) granting an increase of pension to Daniel R. Lucas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15747) directing the issue of a check in lieu of a lost check drawn by George A. Bartlett, disbursing clerk, in favor of Fannie T. Sayles, executrix, and others—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SNODGRASS: A bill (H. R. 15748) granting an increase of pension to William Whitlock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 15749) granting an increase of pension to Thomas James—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15750) granting an increase of pension to Leonard J. Whitney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 15751) granting an increase of pension to Elbert M. Saxton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15752) granting an increase of pension to John A. Reeds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 15753) granting an increase of pension to Augustus L. Kidder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 15754) granting a pension to Frances Cowie—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 15755) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Overstreet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 15756) granting a pension to Green W. Hodge—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 15757) granting a pension to Frances C. Brogan—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 15758) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15759) granting an increase of pension to John Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15760) granting an increase of pension to Jasper N. Jennings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15761) to remove the charge of desertion from W. P. Fowler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15762) granting a pension to Nancy J. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. CROMER: Resolutions of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union No. 16, of Alexandria, Ind., indorsing the proposed eight-hour law—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. CROWLEY: Papers to accompany House bill 15533, granting an increase of pension to William H. France—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 15535, granting an increase of pension to Milton Kibler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 15536, granting an increase of pension to Peter F. Polk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 15537, granting an increase of pension to James Breeze—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 15538, granting an increase of pension to William H. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of Truman Case and others, urging

the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDDY: Resolutions of St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, in favor of organizing Alaska into a Territory of the United States—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, resolutions of St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, in favor of improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburg to New Orleans—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GIBSON: Petition of Robert Brice, executor of N. B. Brice, deceased, of Knox County, Tenn., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRAFF: Papers to accompany House bill 10543, relating to the claim of William Wheeler Hubbell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Petition of Missionary Union, of Shenandoah, Iowa, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: Petition of J. J. Williams, Paul Allen, and others, for reduction of tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOY: Papers to accompany House bill to correct the military record of John Watson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KERN: Petition of sundry citizens of Washington County, Ill., asking for favorable action upon the bill reducing the tax on liquor—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petition of the women of Calvary Baptist Church, Hannibal, Mo., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Papers to accompany House bill 15746, for increase of pension of Daniel R. Lucas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 15747, directing the issue of a check in lieu of a lost check drawn by George A. Bartlett, disbursing clerk, in favor of Fannie T. Sayles, executrix, et al.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Papers to accompany House bill 1580, to correct the military record of Joseph Metcalf—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNODGRASS: Papers to accompany House bill 15748, granting an increase of pension to William Whitlock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: Papers to accompany House bill 15690, granting a pension to Claudius Tift—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Petition of citizens of Hardin County, Ill., for the improvement of the Ohio River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

#### SENATE.

MONDAY, December 8, 1902.

Prayer by Rev. J. W. DUFFEY, D. D., of the city of Washington. CLARENCE D. CLARK, a Senator from the State of Wyoming; WILLIAM A. HARRIS, a Senator from the State of Kansas, and HERNANDO D. MONEY, a Senator from the State of Mississippi, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. HOAR and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

#### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, made in the States and Territories under the provisions of an act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanic arts, etc.; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

#### INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of judgments rendered in favor of claimants against the United States and defendant Indian tribes and not heretofore appropriated for; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations, and ordered to be printed.

## REPORT ON THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the superintendent of the Library building and grounds, transmitting the annual report on the care and maintenance of the Library building and grounds; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

## EXPENDITURES AT SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the expenditures at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., for the year ended July 30, 1902; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## ADDITIONAL LANDS FOR MOAPA INDIANS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the necessity for additional lands in amount of 231,086 acres for the Moapa Indians in southern Nevada; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## LANDS IN UTAH, NEVADA, AND WASHINGTON.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting estimates for the survey of certain reservations in the States of Utah, Nevada, and Washington, together with copies of reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

## ESTATE OF JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of Edmund W. Williams, executor of Joseph R. Williams, deceased, v. The United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## HEIRS OF ALLEN J. POLK.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of Anna F. Polk, Susan H. Keese, Anna Lee Pepper, Griselda Hargrave, and Robin A. Polk, heirs of Allen J. Polk, deceased, v. The United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel sloop *Friendship*, Henry Brookins, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel sloop *Industry*, Thomas Parsons, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *John*, Edmund Lewis, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Resolution*, John Crandon, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *John Eason*, John Cowper, master;

which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Industry*, William Riddle, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Polly*, Elisha Caswell, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel brig *Polly*, Russell Doan, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law, filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Juno*, Jonathan Thompson, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law, filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel sloop *Hope*, Ezra Merrill, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law, filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel brig *Success*, Robert Clark, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law, filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Eagle*, Thomas Gray, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law, filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Midget*, Lewis Huggins, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law, filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Nymph*, Thomas Corbett, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel brig *Two Sisters*, William Worth, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel brig *Industry*, William Massey, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel brig *Favorite*, Thomas McConnell, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.



## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (S. 911) authorizing the Federal Railroad Company to construct a combined railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Missouri River at or near the village of Oacoma, Lyman County, S. Dak.;

A bill (S. 3083) providing for the adjudication of certain claims by the Court of Claims;

A bill (S. 3316) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a new division in the western judicial district of the State of Missouri," approved January 24, 1901;

A bill (S. 4419) to incorporate the general education board;

A bill (S. 6070) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at a point to be selected, within 5 miles north of the Kaw River, in Wyandotte County, State of Kansas, and Clay County, State of Missouri, and to make the same a post route; and

A bill (S. 6138) to set apart certain lands in the State of South Dakota as a public park to be known as the Wind Cave National Park.

The message also announced that the House had passed with amendments the following bills in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (S. 342) for the relief of the heirs of Aaron Van Camp and Virginus P. Chapin; and

A bill (S. 4204) relating to grants of land to the Territory and State of Washington.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 1193) to correct the military record of Henry M. Holmes;

A bill (H. R. 2559) for the relief of Willis Benefield;

A bill (H. R. 2664) for the relief of John G. Rose;

A bill (H. R. 3502) for the relief of the estate of M. J. Grealish, deceased;

A bill (H. R. 3787) to grant honorable discharge to William A. Treadwell;

A bill (H. R. 5357) for the relief of William Leech;

A bill (H. R. 6649) for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser;

A bill (H. R. 9041) to amend section 828 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America;

A bill (H. R. 10300) conferring jurisdiction upon the circuit and district courts for the district of South Dakota in certain cases, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 11572) for the relief of certain settlers upon Wisconsin Central Railroad and The Dalles military road grants;

A bill (H. R. 11576) granting permission to Capt. B. H. McCalla and others to accept presents and decorations tendered to them by the Emperor of Germany and others;

A bill (H. R. 12002) to amend section 4386 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, striking out "twenty-eight consecutive hours" and "twenty-eight hours" and inserting "forty consecutive hours" and "forty hours";

A bill (H. R. 12098) to amend section 1 of the act of Congress approved May 14, 1898, entitled "An act extending the homestead laws and providing for a right of way for railroads in the district of Alaska;"

A bill (H. R. 12705) to amend section 3536, Revised Statutes;

A bill (H. R. 13075) to amend section 3 of the "Act further to prevent counterfeiting or manufacturing of dies, tools, or other implements used in manufacturing," etc., approved February 10, 1891;

A bill (H. R. 13404) fixing the punishment for the larceny of horses, cattle, and other live stock in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 14733) granting right of way for telegraph and telephone lines in the district of Alaska;

A bill (H. R. 15066) to incorporate the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States;

A bill (H. R. 15198) defining what shall constitute and providing for assessments on oil-mining claims;

A bill (H. R. 15445) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Savannah River at Sand Bar Ferry, below the city of Augusta, Ga.;

A bill (H. R. 15506) to amend section 14 of an act entitled "An act to divide the State of Texas into four judicial districts;"

A bill (H. R. 15593) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and for other purposes; and

A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 196) empowering the State of Minnesota to file its selections for indemnity school lands upon public lands in Minnesota, otherwise undisposed of in town sites, immediately upon the survey thereof in the field and prior to the approval and filing of the plat and survey thereof.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HOAR presented a memorial of the board of aldermen of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against the use of Castle Island for light-house purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. QUARLES presented the petition of Herman Toser and 39 other citizens of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the internal-revenue laws relative to a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the La Crosse Presbytery, of La Crosse, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the establishment of a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of Somerville & Olsen, of Sleepy Eye, Minn., praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the Federal judiciary act of August 13, 1888; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of sundry ex-Union soldiers of Kirksville, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost limbs in the service; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a memorial of the East Washington Heights District Association, of the District of Columbia, remonstrating against the location of correctional institutions in East Washington; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CLAPP presented a petition of sundry citizens of Worthington and Rushmore, Minn., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation providing an educational test for immigrants to this country; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the National Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors at United States immigrant stations; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM presented the petition of J. J. Bamick and 51 other citizens of Toluca, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the internal-revenue laws relative to a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Paint Grinders' Association of New York, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a reclassification of freight rates; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented a petition of the Bar Association of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the establishment of a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MCCOMAS. I present a joint resolution of the legislature of Maryland, relative to the Secretary of the Treasury requiring the use of Maryland granite in the construction of the United States custom-house at Baltimore, Md. I move that the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution No. 3. Joint resolution of the general assembly of Maryland requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States Government to require the use of Maryland granite in the construction of the United States custom-house at Baltimore, Md.

Whereas a new custom-house is to be constructed by the United States Government at Baltimore, Md.; and

Whereas the State of Maryland produces as fine and durable a granite as there is produced elsewhere: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the general assembly of the State of Maryland, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States Government be, and he is hereby, requested to require that in the construction and erection of the United States custom-house at Baltimore, Md., granite stone produced from the quarries of the State of Maryland be used.

Be it further resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, authorized to transmit a copy of these resolutions under the seal of the State, to the said Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives now in Congress from this State.

Witness our hands, February 19, 1902.

NOBLE L. MITCHELL,  
Speaker of the House of Delegates.  
JOHN HUBNER,  
President of the Senate.



## THE STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

I, John Walter Smith, governor of the State of Maryland and having control of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of joint resolution No. 3 of the general assembly of Maryland of 1902.

Witness my hand and the great seal of Maryland. Done at the city of Annapolis on the — day of —, in the year of our Lord 190—.

JOHN WALTER SMITH.

By the governor.  
[SEAL.]

WILFRED BATEMAN,  
Secretary of State.

Mr. MCCOMAS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore, Md., and a petition of the Boilermakers and Iron-ship Builders' Local Union No. 193, American Federation of Labor, of Baltimore, Md., praying for the enactment of legislation to exclude Chinese laborers from the United States and their insular possessions; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Stone Pavers' Local Union No. 7314, of Baltimore; of Local Union No. 193, Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron-ship Builders, of Baltimore, and of the Paper Carriers' Local Union No. 9675, of Baltimore, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Maryland, praying for the enactment of legislation providing an educational test for immigrants to this country; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Lodge No. 432, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Baltimore, Md., and a petition of Lodge No. 438, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Baltimore, Md., praying for the enactment of legislation to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and the use of "restraining orders and injunctions" in certain cases; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Maryland, praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the internal-revenue laws relating to a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of O. A. Honer Post, No. 70, Department of Maryland, Grand Army of the Republic, of Rockville, Md., praying for the enactment of legislation placing the age limit of ex-Union veterans at 60 years; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the American Committee on Human Rights and Justice, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit further criminal outrages and robberies on the Christian people of the Philippines; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

Mr. BLACKBURN presented sundry petitions of citizens of Kentucky, praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the internal-revenue laws relating to a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. QUAY. I present resolutions adopted by the Indian chief executives of the Five Tribes and leading Indians of the Indian Territory; and also resolutions adopted at a joint meeting of Indian Territory executive committee on Territorial legislation. These resolutions bear upon the same subject which was covered by the long telegram read at the instance of the chairman of the Committee on Territories a few days ago, and I should be glad to have them read. They are not long.

There being no objection, the resolutions were read and referred to the Committee on Territories, as follows:

Resolutions adopted by caucus of Indian chief executives of the Five Tribes and leading Indians of Indian Territory.

EUFULA, IND. T., Friday, November 23, 1902.

Whereas the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory have by agreements made and entered into with the United States provided for the dissolution of their tribal governments; and

Whereas the changed conditions brought about by such agreements require a complete revolution in our land tenure and new laws and usages unknown to the Indians composing the Five Tribes of the Indian Territory, which conditions will require time for the new citizen to adapt himself to the changed order of things; and

Whereas these changes were apparent to the contracting parties at the time of the making of the said agreements, which is evidenced by the fact that a separate political organization was provided for the Indian Territory, and the period for dissolution as said tribal governments was fixed at March 4, 1906; and

Whereas citizens of the United States, and not Indians, now resident in and upon the lands of the Five Tribes, are making, by petition and lobby influence, efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to ignore the spirit and letter of agreements by placing the Indian Territory under the laws of Oklahoma Territory; failing in that, to organize a regular United States Territory out of the present judicial organization known as the Indian Territory, either of which propositions would delay the work of the Government as now organized and satisfactorily proceeding under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in our Territory for the fulfillment of the agreements referred to: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the duly authorized representatives of the Five Civilized Tribes in convention assembled at Eufaula, Ind. T., November 23, 1902:

That we affirm our confidence in the purpose of the United States Government to faithfully discharge the obligation she has assumed in her treaties with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory.

We are opposed to and protest against any legislation by Congress that contemplates the annexation of the Indian Territory, or any part thereof, to the Territory of Oklahoma or to any State, and we insist upon our tribal government continuing intact and our tribal conditions remaining unchanged until March 4, 1906, at which time, should Congress deem it wise to change the present form of government in Indian Territory, we ask that a State be

formed out of the territory composing the Indian Territory, without the preliminary steps of a Territorial form of government.

That the authority and supervision of the Department of the Interior over Indian affairs in the Indian Territory and the duties imposed on the Dawes Commission by such authority in the distribution of the land belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes are sufficient for the present demand of government and satisfactory to the owner of the soil.

That it is incumbent on us as self-governing people to propose a State form of government and take part in the establishment of the same for the country owned by us, to take effect at the dissolution of tribal government in 1906.

We most earnestly protest against the misrepresentations found in the petitions presented by the people assembling in conventions at different places in the Indian Territory purporting to represent the wishes of the Indian Territory, firmly believing as we do that they represent no part of the Indian population and a very small part of the white population of the Indian Territory in so far as they represent the people of the Indian Territory as asking for Territorial form of government or statehood jointly with Oklahoma.

Resolutions adopted at joint meeting of Indian Territory executive committee on Territorial legislation.

HOLDENVILLE, IND. T., Tuesday, November 25, 1902.

The following resolutions were then reported and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this convention of the several executive committees of the Indian Territory, while sympathizing with the people of the Territory of Oklahoma in their efforts to secure statehood and sincerely hoping they may attain it, is unalterably opposed to that portion of what is known as the omnibus statehood bill, now pending before the Senate of the United States, which contemplates and provides for the gradual absorption of the Five Civilized Tribes by the future State of Oklahoma.

"Resolved, That we are in favor of, and beg that Congress will enact immediately, a law giving to the people of the Indian Territory some form of local self-government, and we believe that what is known as the Moon bill meets the present requirements of our situation, both as to the noncitizen and the Indian, whose treaty rights it respects, and we heartily indorse said bill."

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 3291) granting an increase of pension to Arthur P. Lovejoy;

A bill (H. R. 3672) granting a pension to Emily S. Barrett;

A bill (H. R. 8237) granting an increase of pension to John Robinson;

A bill (S. 6330) granting an increase of pension to Allen M. Ripley;

A bill (S. 6329) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Noyes;

A bill (S. 6262) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Chesley;

A bill (S. 6263) granting a pension to Rachel E. Bullard;

A bill (S. 6422) granting an increase of pension to Ann A. Her-sum; and

A bill (S. 4702) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim Cunningham.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 699) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Chase;

A bill (S. 3708) granting a pension to Nannie M. Kimberly;

A bill (S. 4305) granting an increase of pension to Daniel G. Towle;

A bill (S. 6107) granting an increase of pension to Hattie Connel; and

A bill (S. 6026) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Little.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1043) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Hatch;

A bill (S. 1166) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Colby;

A bill (S. 5244) granting an increase of pension to William H. Maxwell;

A bill (S. 6050) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Barnes; and

A bill (S. 6151) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Burton.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2129) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Mattimore, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6338) granting a pension to Albert M. Smith, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MCCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 5723) granting an increase of pension to Ole Hexom;

A bill (S. 2007) granting a pension to Mary A. Everts; and

A bill (S. 5874) granting an increase of pension to Catharine A. Russell.



Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1978) granting a pension to Wesley S. Potter; and  
A bill (S. 5355) granting an increase of pension to George A. King.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 4412) granting an increase of pension to John J. Rees; and

A bill (H. R. 12039) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Brown.

Mr. SIMON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6066) granting a pension to Edward Straub, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 6257) granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Keller; and

A bill (S. 6276) granting a pension to Mary E. Russell.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 5841) granting an increase of pension to John A. Barcus; and

A bill (S. 5733) granting an increase of pension to John W. Slack.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 2223) granting an increase of pension to John Laughlin;

A bill (H. R. 7021) granting an increase of pension to Henry Forcht; and

A bill (H. R. 1530) granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Rickards.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 6155) granting an increase of pension to William Markle;

A bill (H. R. 14416) granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Phillips; and

A bill (S. 1194) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. George.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 699) granting an increase of pension to Robert Miller, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 3912) granting an increase of pension to John T. Dewees;

A bill (S. 3573) granting an increase of pension to John C. Post;

A bill (S. 5642) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Smith; and

A bill (S. 5205) granting an increase of pension to Grace E. Ash.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 4359) granting an increase of pension to John S. Milam;

A bill (S. 3574) granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Bennett; and

A bill (S. 4806) granting an increase of pension to Frank A. Olney.

Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 11748) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Ashmore;

A bill (H. R. 3755) granting an increase of pension to Lawson Williams;

A bill (H. R. 12132) granting an increase of pension to Allen C. Davis; and

A bill (S. 5359) granting an increase of pension to Hampton B. Farmer.

Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 4123) granting a pension to Eliza Gallaher;

A bill (S. 4607) granting an increase of pension to Oliver G. Wright;

A bill (S. 5835) granting an increase of pension to Joel C. Shepherd;

A bill (S. 6182) granting an increase of pension to Lila L. Egbert;

A bill (S. 6012) granting a pension to Hattie Blanche Sears; and

A bill (S. 5846) granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Forrester.

#### ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.

Mr. ALLISON. I am instructed by the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 15372) to provide for the payment of the expenses and compensation of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission appointed by the President of the United States at the request of certain coal operators and miners, to report it with certain amendments. I give notice that to-morrow morning, after the routine morning business, I shall ask the Senate to consider the bill. I will not ask for its consideration to-day.

Mr. LODGE. Does the Senator desire to have it considered to-morrow?

Mr. ALLISON. To-morrow morning. I hope there will be no objection to it.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly not. I did not know but that the Senator wanted to go on with the bill now.

Mr. ALLISON. I have said to one or two Senators that I would not call the bill up to-day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 6442) granting a pension to Mary D. Duval; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6443) granting a pension to John Moulton; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KEARNS introduced a bill (S. 6444) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. W. Riter; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 6445) granting an increase of pension to John F. Briggs; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 6446) to provide for the construction of a bridge across Rainy River, in Minnesota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 6447) to amend section 1706, Revised Statutes, relating to consuls; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6448) making an appropriation, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the purpose of purchasing tire-setting machines for the repair of wagons, and so forth, in the Indian service; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 6449) extending the provisions of section 1 of act of July 1, 1902, for the further distribution of reports of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6450) granting an increase of pension to Alice W. Stoodley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 6451) relating to the liability of common carriers by railroad in the District of Columbia and Territories and common carriers by railroad engaged in commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations to their employees; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6452) granting a pension to S. Josie Hill; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6453) granting an increase of pension to John Macfarlane; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced a bill (S. 6454) for the relief of the legal representatives of George W. Soule; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6455) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Holt; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6456) granting an increase of pension to Solomon M. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 6457) granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Grewell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 6458) granting an increase of pension to Harriet L. Ford; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 6459) granting a pension to Oren M. Fletcher; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (S. 6460) making an appropriation for the improvement of the Patapsco River and channel to Baltimore, Md.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 6461) providing for an additional district judge in the district of Minnesota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6462) to amend an act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints," approved July 2, 1890; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 6463) granting a pension to Ella Hatfield; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill (S. 6464) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Savannah River at Sand Bar Ferry, below the city of Augusta, Ga.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6465) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Gilbert (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6466) granting an increase of pension to Willard A. Jackson; and

A bill (S. 6467) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Ropes.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 6468) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Gaal; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas (by request) introduced a bill (S. 6469) for the relief of the estate of Asa Crow, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 6470) for the relief of the estate of T. H. Goodloe, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 6471) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Goss; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 6472) granting an increase of pension to Daniel R. Lucas; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6473) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Fessenden; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CARMACK introduced a bill (S. 6474) to authorize the Knoxville, La Follette and Jellico Railroad Company to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across Clinch River near Dossett, Tenn.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6475) for the relief of the estate of George W. Reeves; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6476) for the relief of the estate of Benjamin Adams, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6477) for the relief of the estate of Bryant Wheeler, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BURTON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6478) granting an increase of pension to Charles Disbrow;

A bill (S. 6479) granting an increase of pension to John Spriggs (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 6480) granting an increase of pension to Marshall Ray (with the accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6481) granting an increase of pension to William Goodwin.

Mr. BURTON introduced a bill (S. 6482) to correct the military record of Thomas J. McBride; which was read twice by its

title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 6483) for the relief of Henry Jones; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 6484) for the relief of the legal representatives of the members of the late firm of Child, Pratt & Fox; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 6485) for the relief of Col. James N. Wheelan, United States Army, retired; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FORAKER introduced a bill (S. 6486) to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers of the Confederate Army and Navy, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOAR introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 136) authorizing the purchase of a marble bust of General Lafayette, executed by David d'Angers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. NELSON introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 137) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to trusts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 138) authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for a life-size statue of Gen. Henry Leavenworth, at Leavenworth, Kans.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 12199) to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

#### HEIRS OF AARON VAN CAMP AND VIRGINIUS P. CHAPIN.

Mr. McCUMBER. I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on Senate bill No. 342.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment to the bill (S. 342) for the relief of the heirs of Aaron Van Camp and Virginus P. Chapin.

Mr. McCUMBER. I move that the Senate nonconcur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the President pro tempore was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate; and Mr. WARREN, Mr. McCUMBER, and Mr. TALIAFERRO were appointed.

#### LAND GRANTS TO TERRITORY AND STATE OF WASHINGTON.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 4204) relating to the grants of lands to the Territory and State of Washington for school purposes; which were, on page 2, line 15, to strike out all after "eighty-nine" down to and including the word "Washington" in line 16; and on page 3, line 13, to strike out all after "eighty-nine" down to and including the word "State" in line 15.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

#### HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (H. R. 2664) for the relief of John G. Rose; and

A bill (H. R. 6649) for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser.

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill (H. R. 11572) for the relief of certain settlers upon Wisconsin Central Railroad and The Dalles military road land grants;

A bill (H. R. 12098) to amend section 1 of the act of Congress approved May 14, 1898, entitled "An act extending the homestead laws and providing for a right of way for railroads in the district of Alaska;"

A bill (H. R. 14733) granting right of way for telegraph and telephone lines in the district of Alaska; and

A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 196) empowering the State of Minnesota to file its selections for indemnity school lands upon public lands in Minnesota otherwise undisposed of in townships immediately upon the survey thereof in the field and prior to the approval and filing of the plat and survey thereof.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

A bill (H. R. 9041) to amend section 828 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America;



A bill (H. R. 10300) conferring jurisdiction upon the circuit and district courts for the district of South Dakota in certain cases, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 13075) to amend section 3 of the "Act further to prevent counterfeiting or manufacturing of dies, tools, or other implements used in manufacturing," etc., approved February 10, 1891; and

A bill (H. R. 15506) to amend section 14 of an act entitled "An act to divide the State of Texas into four judicial districts."

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (H. R. 1193) to correct the military record of Henry M. Holmes;

A bill (H. R. 3787) to grant honorable discharge to William A. Treadwell; and

A bill (H. R. 15066) to incorporate the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (H. R. 2559) for the relief of Willis Benefield;

A bill (H. R. 3502) for the relief of the estate of M. J. Grealish, deceased; and

A bill (H. R. 5357) for the relief of William Leech.

The bill (H. R. 11576) granting permission to Capt. B. H. McCalla and others to accept presents and decorations tendered to them by the Emperor of Germany and others was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill (H. R. 12002) to amend section 4386 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, striking out "twenty-eight consecutive hours" and "twenty-eight hours" and inserting "forty consecutive hours" and "forty hours," was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The bill (H. R. 12705) to amend section 3536, Revised Statutes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill (H. R. 13404) fixing the punishment for the larceny of horses, cattle, and other live stock in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 15198) defining what shall constitute and providing for assessments on oil mining claims was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The bill (H. R. 15445) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Savannah River at Sand Bar Ferry, below the city of Augusta, Ga., was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (H. R. 15593) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

#### THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith a report from the Acting Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, in response to the Senate's resolution of June 30, 1902, requesting the Secretary of State "to send to the Senate a statement of the expenditures of the Isthmian Canal Commission, under the act approved March 3, 1899, 'making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes,' as the same are accounted for by said Isthmian Canal Commission, and also whether there is any deficit in the appropriation which is to be or has been provided for by further appropriations."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, December 8, 1903.

#### LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION COMPANY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State covering a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company for the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, 1902, furnished by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, in pursuance of section 11 of the "Act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory," etc., approved March 3, 1901.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1903.

#### THE AMERICAN RAILROAD COMPANY OF PORTO RICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the

Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Referring to section 32 of the act approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith an ordinance approved by me on October 27, 1902, granting the consent of the executive council of Porto Rico to the assignment by the Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico to Henry De Ford, his heirs, executors, and assigns, and to a proposed corporation to be designated and known as "The American Railroad Company of Porto Rico, Central Aguirre Operator," of the right to construct, operate, and maintain the railroad line from Ponce to Guayama, authorized by the executive council of Porto Rico on October 28, 1901, and to construct and operate a branch line from Ponce to the Ponce Playa and a branch line from Guayama to Arroyo.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1902.

#### SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Mr. PETTUS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 12764) amending the act of March 2, 1901, entitled "An act to carry into effect the stipulations of article 7 of the treaty between the United States and Spain," etc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill, which will be read to the Senate for its information.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. LODGE. Does the bill refer to the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and reported favorably by that committee.

Mr. LODGE. I ask whether it refers to the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission? Does it provide for an appeal from the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission to the Supreme Court?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It does.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to have an opportunity to examine the bill, Mr. President, and I must object to its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts objects. The bill will retain its place on the Calendar, if there be no objection.

#### REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I ask that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is of opinion that the Senator will be obliged to make a motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. PENROSE. Then I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12199) to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, which is the unfinished business before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There can be no unfinished business in the morning hour. The unfinished business at 2 o'clock next Wednesday is the statehood bill. The Senator from Pennsylvania moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill known as the "immigration bill."

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair holds that the unanimous consent originally granted that the bill should be read informally for amendment and that the committee amendments should first receive consideration attaches to the bill. So it will be read for amendment.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill and stated the first amendment reported by the Committee on Immigration, which was in section 1, page 1, line 4, to strike out "one dollar and fifty cents" and insert "three dollars;" so as to read:

That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of \$3 for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, the Republic of Cuba, or of the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, it seems to me that before we proceed with the consideration of this very important measure it is due to the Senate that the chairman of the committee should make a general statement as to the changes in existing law that are made by the bill.

I will venture the further suggestion that inasmuch as the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] stated to the Senate that he proposed to offer certain amendments, it would be well for the Senate to know what those amendments are. I am not satisfied with the bill as it stands and will contest some of its provisions, but I do not want to be put in the attitude of opposing proposed amendments that possibly are to be cured by the action of the Senator from Massachusetts representing, as I apprehend he does, the Committee on Immigration.

Now, Mr. President, I think it would facilitate the passage of the bill if that procedure should be taken and the chairman of the committee first make a general statement as to what changes are contemplated, and then the Senator from Massachusetts state to

the Senate what the proposed amendments are that he intends to offer.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I think the bill should be read before a statement is made as to its character. At the proper time I shall be very glad to comply with the Senator's request.

This bill has been before Congress for many years. It has been known before the country as the Lodge bill. It is a codification of existing Treasury regulations and law, and contains the educational test, which is considered the most practical and effective method of preventing the undesirable class of immigration. The passage of the bill is recommended by the President of the United States specifically in his message to Congress.

If the Senator from New Hampshire will permit the bill to be read and have the somewhat unimportant committee amendments considered and agreed to, the members of the Committee on Immigration will, I am sure, be very glad to explain at length the character and details of the measure.

Mr. GALLINGER. Now, Mr. President, there is just the difficulty. The Senate has given consent, as I understand it, that the bill shall be read and that committee amendments shall be considered as the bill is proceeded with. I have no objection to the bill itself being read, but—

Mr. LODGE. The committee amendments are to be considered first.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes; the committee amendments have precedence; but I am quite unwilling that those amendments shall be adopted without a full understanding as to their purport, and I would also like to know in advance if the committee proposes to stand by the amendments as reported.

It has been frequently stated that this is but a codification of existing laws, and it is now for the first time said that the President of the United States recommends the passage of this bill. I do not think the President of the United States has done anything of the kind. So far as its being a codification is concerned, this little pamphlet that I hold in my hand contains all the legislation now on the statute books relating to immigration. It does not require any special codification for any intelligent man to understand what the laws are, but it is a very important matter to a great many interests in this country to understand fully and definitely what changes are proposed to be made by this proposed statute. I for one am unwilling that we should rush blindly through it and adopt amendments that will be troublesome without understanding what they signify.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I do not think there is any proposition to rush blindly through the bill. I know no way of dealing with a bill reported by a committee and being read for amendment, except to take up the amendments as they arise and discuss them. That seems to me to be the business-like way of doing it.

I think the Senator from New Hampshire will find that the committee is prepared to explain all the amendments as they are reached. The language of the President to which the Senator from New Hampshire referred is as follows:

I again call your attention to the need of passing a proper immigration law, covering the points outlined in my message to you at the first session of the present Congress; substantially such a bill has already passed the House.

That, I think, justifies the statement made by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The changes proposed by the committee in the House bill, as the Senator from Pennsylvania stated, are not very serious; but it seems to me the only way to get at it is to take the bill up and read it and discuss the amendments and the bill as we go along. That is the only way we ever legislate here, and I do not see any other way to do it.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I beg the Senator's pardon. It is not an unusual procedure here for the Senator in charge of a bill to first make a general statement as to the proposed changes. However, I am not insistent upon that course. If the Senator thinks it desirable to proceed in the way in which he suggests, I will not interpose any special objection and will take occasion as the amendments are reached to ask for some such information as I desire to secure.

Mr. PENROSE. The course which I desire I believe to be the usual course, to have the measure read before further consideration is given to it. I therefore ask that the reading of the bill be proceeded with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the first amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I want some information concerning that amendment. I have been unable, in the limited time that I have found it possible to give to the consideration of this bill, to discover any valid reason why this tax should be increased from \$1 to \$3. It is what is known as the head tax. The House of Representatives, in its wisdom or otherwise, increased the tax from \$1 to \$1.50, and the Senate in its judgment recommends a further increase to \$3.

I find, Mr. President, among my papers that during the last

session, when this bill was under consideration, or was about to be considered, I made some notes on this particular point, which I will take the liberty to inflict upon the Senate. As I understand the matter, the head tax is a charge against the transportation company and not against the alien, so that it has no influence in restricting immigration.

Under the present law the head tax is charged only against the steamship companies bringing aliens to seaports of the United States. The following are the provisions of law in respect thereto:

That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 50 cents for each and every passenger, not a citizen of the United States, who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States. The said duty shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port to which such passenger shall come, or, if there be no collector at such port, then to the collector of customs nearest thereto, by the master, owner, agent, or consignee of every such vessel, within twenty-four hours after the entry thereof into such port. (Sec. 1, act approved August 3, 1882.)

That statute was amended August 18, 1894, so as to read:

That the head money from alien passengers on and after the 1st day of October next, collected under the act of August 3, 1882, to regulate immigration, shall be \$1 in lieu of the 50 cents as provided in said act. (An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes. Approved August 18, 1894.)

Mr. President, this has been the uniform practice, as I understand the matter, since the passage of the first immigration law; and it seems to me ill advised, to say the least, to make this change arbitrarily without the most careful study and investigation of the subject.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from New Hampshire a question right there for information?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. MORGAN. Is there any law making any special disposition of this head tax for a special purpose, or does it go into the Treasury generally?

Mr. GALLINGER. My opinion is that it goes into the Treasury generally. The suggestion, I think, is made in the report of the committee that there will be some extra expenses connected with the administration of the amended law, and hence they think it is desirable to get more money out of what is called the head tax. I think there is very little force in the suggestion.

The committees of both Houses seem to have assumed that the failure of Congress in the past to impose the head tax on aliens crossing the frontier was an oversight, whereas as a matter of fact Congress for twenty years has refused to make this charge for good and sufficient reasons; and in 1884 Congress took notice of the fact that the head tax did not apply to aliens entering the country by land carriage.

Mr. President, that is one of the objections I have to this proposed legislation, that while heretofore the tax has been charged against the steamship companies—and the railroads, as I understand, have some understanding with the steamship companies—now it is proposed to impose it upon every alien that crosses the frontier in a railroad train or by any other mode of carriage. I think I shall be able to show that it is not only to be a great burden, but it is to be an inconvenience that the traveling public on the northern border will not submit to with very good grace.

The provision of the law to which I have just called attention is:

That until the provisions of section 1, chapter 576, of the laws of 1882, shall be made applicable to passengers coming into the United States by land carriage—

Which never has been done—

said provisions shall not apply to passengers coming by vessels employed exclusively in the trade between the ports of the United States and the ports of the Dominion of Canada or the ports of Mexico. (Sec. 22 of the act approved June 26, 1884.)

To understand the effect of the imposition of the head tax on passengers coming overland, let me cite an illustration, and if I do not state it correctly some member of the committee will of course point out the mistake that I shall make.

A tourist coming over the Canadian border is usually not a citizen or resident of Canada, and the railroad company will be taxed \$3 every time a tourist crosses the line into the United States. I ask the chairman of the committee if that is his understanding of the bill?

Mr. PENROSE. That is not my understanding, Mr. President, of the effect of the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. Is the Senator clear on that point?

Mr. PENROSE. I am perfectly clear on it, Mr. President.

Mr. GALLINGER. Now, let us see what the bill says:

That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of \$3 for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada, the Republic of Cuba or of the Republic of Mexico \* \* \* who shall come by steam, sail, or other vessel from any foreign port to any port within the United States, or by any railway or any other mode of transportation from foreign contiguous territory to the United States.

Now, Mr. President, if my contention is not correct, then certainly I fail to grasp the meaning of that language; but it is so clear that I must insist that my interpretation of the language is the correct interpretation.



Mr. LODGE. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. LODGE. The law makes the same application to persons coming over the border that it makes to other persons coming into this country. A tourist coming into this country from a foreign country is not an alien immigrant. For instance, the tourist coming from England by way of the port of New York does not come within the law applying to alien immigrants coming into this country.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETTUS in the chair). Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. GALLINGER. I yield with pleasure to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. FORAKER. I simply want to make an inquiry. I understood the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] to make a statement just now to the effect that this provision if enacted will not apply to any but alien immigrants. I do not find any provision in this bill that so restricts its application. The provision is that there shall be a tax of \$3 paid by every passenger—

Mr. GALLINGER. Every passenger; certainly.

Mr. FORAKER. That may come into the United States. That, as I understand it, will include every kind of person—tourists, business men, and everybody else—all classes. Is it the purpose of the framers of the bill that the tax shall be imposed on all classes, or is it to be restricted to immigrants?

Mr. GALLINGER. Just there I want to emphasize that. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], I fear, has not read the bill, although the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] has told us that it is the Lodge bill, which it is not.

Mr. LODGE. I have read the bill a great many times. It does not follow that I have not read the bill because my interpretation of it is not the same as that of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly not; but nevertheless the bill says:

That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of \$3 for each and every passenger.

That is what it says. It does not say "alien immigrant" or immigrant of any description, but a "passenger." I insist that my interpretation of the bill is the correct interpretation, and I want to give an illustration.

A railroad company under that bill would be taxed \$3 every time a tourist crossed the line into the United States, and as a glaring instance of the injustice that would result let me say that if a party of tourists wished to go from Toronto, in Canada, to Niagara Falls, N. Y., the fare for the round trip being 50 cents by boat, under the proposed law the transportation company would have to pay \$3 for every passenger.

Now, I will make another illustration—

Mr. PENROSE. Will the Senator permit me to interrupt him there?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. PENROSE. If the committee had had an opportunity to perfect the bill by proceeding with the reading of it and having the committee amendments and other amendments which I have, as chairman of the committee, to offer acted upon, there could have been no misapprehension regarding the matter. I had intended putting the word "alien" before "passenger," it having been inadvertently omitted there, as is shown by the fact that that language occurs in line 13—"alien" passenger—thereby removing the apprehension which the Senator has, and very properly has, from the present wording of the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator has received light, Mr. President. A moment ago, when I asked the Senator to make a statement as to the purpose of the bill and to tell the Senate what amendments were proposed, it was declined, and we were told that we must proceed with this bill and act upon these amendments. Now the Senator discovers that the bill is imperfect in its very first sentence almost, and he proposes to amend it, and I hope he will offer his amendment. I do not think, however, that his proposed amendment will cure the difficulty.

Mr. PENROSE. I have not had an opportunity to offer the amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator had all the opportunity in the world. I asked the Senator to offer his amendment, and I asked the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] to tell the Senate what his amendments were to be, and they declined, on the ground that the proper procedure was to read the bill and act upon the amendments that are proposed by the committee.

Mr. LODGE. I think that is the proper procedure, if the Senator will allow me.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is not the proper procedure. It is almost the universal practice in the Senate when amendments are to be offered to have them sent to the desk, read, and printed for the information of the Senate.

I am going to give one further illustration—

Mr. FORAKER. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him there?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. FORAKER. The suggestion I want to make is that the amendment which the Senator from Pennsylvania says he proposes to offer will not help the matter.

Mr. GALLINGER. Not a particle.

Mr. FORAKER. As the bill now stands, it applies only to those who are aliens, for the language of the bill is that "every passenger not a citizen of the United States"—

Mr. GALLINGER. Exactly.

Mr. FORAKER. That would describe any alien. To put in "alien passengers, who are not citizens of the United States," would not change the effect of it, I submit. I think there ought to be some such language as "all immigrant passengers," if that is a broad enough term to cover the purpose we have in mind. But certainly some limitation of that kind ought to be imposed.

Mr. LODGE. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. GALLINGER. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. If the Senator will kindly allow us to go on with the amendments, I think he will see that there is no intention on the part of the committee to leave any such point doubtful. I do not myself think that tourists would be interfered with any more than they are under the present law; but to avoid any danger of that it is my intention to offer on behalf of the committee, on page 2, at the end of this section, the following:

The head tax herein provided for shall not be levied upon aliens in transit through the United States, nor upon aliens who have once been admitted into the United States and have paid the head tax who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory.

The first sentence of that amendment covers entirely, I think, any objection of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER] and of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER].

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. FORAKER. If the Senator from Massachusetts will allow me, I want to insist that the word "immigrant" is a much more expressive and appropriate term to accomplish what is desired than any other that has been suggested. The language employed by the Senator, which he proposed to put at the end of this section, is open to construction. That of itself is enough, I think, to lead to its rejection. If you insert the word "immigrant," everybody will understand what is meant; that is a fixed and definite term, and all who come as immigrants within the meaning of this law would pay whatever tax we see fit to impose, whether \$3 or \$1.50. But if you propose to put in any other kind of language there, you will very likely impose that tax upon those on whom we do not desire to impose it.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator from New Hampshire will permit me to make a suggestion in the line of what the Senator from Ohio has just said, if it does not inconvenience the Senator from New Hampshire, I should like to do so now.

Mr. GALLINGER. I yield to the Senator with pleasure.

Mr. HOAR. I understand the committee having this bill in charge is in session. I suppose no member of the committee will understand that any suggestion that is now made amounts either to criticism of the work of the committee or a desire to embarrass it in any way. Mechanism of this kind is like a great mechanical machine. No matter how careful the inventor was to perfect it, difficulties will come up in regard to its workings, great or small, when it is submitted to other hands than those of the inventor. If the committee are, as I understand, in session while this bill is going on from day to day, perhaps they will at their next session give some consideration to these matters.

The immigrant who comes here in an emigrant ship is, with the exception of the Englishman, including passengers from Scotland and Wales, covered by this language if he is a person of a different nationality from ours. So you do not have so much difficulty. But in making a system for the Canadian border, where, in some cases, people cross and recross from Montreal into New York or Boston, it is a very different thing.

If the officials at all these ports are to collect this tax, to use the language of the bill as it is now, for each and every passenger, with the exception of citizens of the United States or Canadian citizens, or citizens of the Republic of Cuba or of the Republic of Mexico, or bona fide residents, etc., how are they going to ascertain the facts in the brief time that a railroad train is detained at the border? In the case of a ship you can examine the passengers; you have got the ship's registry. But in the case of passengers by rail you have not got any registry, you have not got

any detention of the vehicle in which they are brought into the United States, and you have not got any mode of ascertaining the facts. How, then, are you going to settle the question of citizenship?

The Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the thirty-fourth section, is to provide rules for the entry and inspection of aliens, but that is a pretty large power to give to a subordinate officer in the control of and interference with passengers by rail along our Canadian border. It seems to me that the bill itself should contain some solution of that problem and not leave it to this official. Very likely, on consideration, the committee will think that it is not practicable to go any farther, but I make this suggestion for their consideration at their meeting.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. The Senator will observe that the rules which are to be made by the Commissioner-General of Immigration are to be made under the direction and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana is out of order.

Mr. HOAR. I will yield, if I may, vicariously to the Senator from Indiana and make him in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts yields to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I beg pardon of the Chair. I have already said all I desire to say.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The rule is that Senators should address the Chair.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I think the committee ought to find, if they can, some other method of dealing with this question than that of allowing an official in the Department, whether with or without the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to stop indefinitely every railroad train that comes over the border from Canada, or to take out of a railroad train any passenger that he may see fit, while he is settling or deciding a disputed question about his residence or his domicile or his citizenship.

Mr. GALLINGER. I take it, Mr. President, that I am strictly within the rules of the Senate if I indulge upon this amendment in a discussion that will be somewhat broader than the amendment itself; and I am glad that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] has called attention to the fact that if this bill becomes a law it will impose all sorts of difficulties and wrongs upon transportation companies that are plying between the Dominion of Canada and the New England States.

Mr. HOAR. And New York and Michigan.

Mr. GALLINGER. And New York, and also Michigan. In Europe, before a steamship sails—

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I am not fully advised upon that point, but does the Senator know whether that is not practically the system that is in vogue now?

Mr. GALLINGER. As I read the existing law, this matter is now determined with the steamship companies, and it is not imposed upon the transportation companies that carry these alien immigrants or passengers, or whatever they may be called, across the Canadian border.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. But are not the regulations arranged between the Immigration Bureau, steamship companies, and railroad companies subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. GALLINGER. There may be some regulations that I am not familiar with—

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I think they are subject to approval.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will call attention before I get through to section 10 of this bill, which I think imposes a burden which is not only oppressive, but unjust in the highest degree, upon the transportation companies. Of course if it is the purpose—and I take it it is not the purpose; and I want to withdraw any suggestion I have made which might seem to be a criticism upon the committee for the work they have done; I know how intelligent, how laborious, and how faithful they are to the trust imposed upon them in considering this great question; but nevertheless they may have made mistakes, as I make mistakes in the work of the committee that I chance to be in charge of—I was about to say that if it is intended to abolish the present inspection as it is now carried on in the ports of the United States, as the immigrant authorities have suggested in some publication it is intended to do, and move it to the frontier, why, then, Mr. President, those of us who are interested in the frontier traffic, or rather interested in behalf of our constituents in that matter, have a right to know that this is not going to work the great disadvantage and wrong that it appears to me it will necessarily do.

If the inspection is to be made on the line that divides Canada from New England, for instance, or from Michigan, or from New York, it is very important that we should understand the precise

consequences that will flow from that change. At the present time it is, I believe, made at Quebec in the summer and St. Johns, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the winter; and there it is determined whether these people shall enter the United States or not. If it is to be transferred to the border, we want some protection to our transportation interests, and we have a right to demand it.

As an illustration, let me call your attention to section 10 of this bill. It may be something of a digression, but I am going to talk about this matter in a desultory way, and perhaps talk a little more definitely as the different sections are reached. Section 10 says:

That it shall be unlawful for any transportation company or the owner, master, agent, or consignee of any vessel to bring to any port within the United States any alien afflicted with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that any alien so brought to a port of the United States was afflicted with such a disease at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such disease might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such transportation company or the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessel shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of \$100 for each and every violation of the provisions of this section.

Now, Mr. President, I want to know, as a matter of information, how the Boston and Maine Railroad, for instance, is going to ascertain when they sell a ticket to a passenger at Sherbrooke, Canada, which is almost on the border, for any port in the United States, whether the passenger is afflicted with a disease or not? The railroad company has no power to compel an examination on Canadian soil; and if the railroad company had such power, I submit it would be an extraordinary spectacle to compel every immigrant, or, as this bill says, "every passenger," to submit to such examination to ascertain whether he had a disease or not. As I read the bill, it is going to be a tremendous burden upon some transportation companies, if, indeed, it does not become absolutely unendurable. It does seem to me that this distinguished committee, with its wisdom and its earnestness for the passage of improved immigration measures, might devise a bill that would be less burdensome on the transportation companies on the New England border.

Recurring to the first amendment, I am not disposed to contest it any further. I presume the Senate will adopt it and it will go into conference, but I want to say that in my investigations, which have not been very thorough, because I have been busy in other matters, I have utterly failed to discover any valid reason why at the present time the head tax should be increased from \$1 to \$3. The House has increased it from \$1 to \$1.50, and I submit that unless some evidence is forthcoming showing that there is a necessity for a head tax higher than that, unless it can be shown that the Treasury is suffering in some way and that we need this \$2 extra above what the present law imposes, then we ought not to impose it upon these people or upon these transportation companies.

With that statement, Mr. President, and with the knowledge that if the amendment shall be adopted by the Senate it will go into conference between the two Houses, where it very likely will be satisfactorily adjusted, I shall interpose no further objection. But as other sections of the bill are reached I shall endeavor to get some further light on the subject.

The proposed amendment to which the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has called attention will undoubtedly to some extent remedy the difficulties of which I complain, but I quite agree with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER] that the term "alien passenger" will not cover the difficulty and that it would be very much better to use the term "immigrant." I think the definition of the term "immigrant" is a person who comes into the country for the purpose of remaining.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. FORAKER. If it will not interrupt the Senator, I will read the definition of the term.

Mr. GALLINGER. It will not interrupt me at all. I should like to know just what it is.

Mr. FORAKER. The Century Dictionary gives as one of the definitions of the word "immigrant" a foreigner who enters a country to settle there.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is what I supposed.

Mr. FORAKER. That is its well-settled meaning, and it seems to me to insert the word "immigrant" before the word "passenger" makes all else unnecessary. It is simplest; this is denominated an immigration bill; and the term, aside from the dictionary definition, has a well-understood meaning in the statutory law of the country and in the practice of regulating immigration.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, in regard to the last point raised by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], I will say that this bill of



course is intended to affect only immigrants, and it seems to me that in order to make it clear beyond a doubt it is better to use that word. The immigrant whom we desire to reach is the man who comes with the intention of remaining. We are not seeking to hamper tourists, but we seek to reach the immigrant class, and I think it would be just as well, in fact, I think it would be better, to use that word.

Now, Mr. President, as to the head tax. The committee were satisfied last spring that the present head tax, although it has hitherto proved sufficient, would very soon prove insufficient, and that it was necessary to have an increase of that tax, and their opinion has been justified by the course of events. The State of New York has refused very recently to take any more diseased immigrants into its hospitals. So many have come that it has become an immediate necessity of the Government to have proper hospital accommodation at the port of New York. That alone adds heavily to the necessary expenditures of the immigration department.

In the second place, it is absolutely necessary to increase the force along the border. That is in the interest of the transportation companies quite as much as it is in the interest of the immigrants and of the Government. At this moment and for months passed diseased immigrants, persons afflicted with loathsome and contagious diseases, insane persons, idiots, epileptics, who, under the laws, have been rejected at our ports on those grounds, have gone around through Canada and come into the United States in that way, owing to the absence of proper inspection at the border.

I am quite as much interested in the welfare of the transportation companies of New England as is the Senator from New Hampshire, as he well knows, but I do not believe it is for the welfare of those companies or for the welfare of the people of New England or of the United States that immigrants afflicted with contagious and loathsome diseases, who have been rejected at the port of New York, should be brought around into this country over the Mexican or Canadian border. We were told this very morning by the Commissioner of Immigration that immigrants now come over the Mexican border because we have been absolutely unable to place inspectors there, and if we can have a proper amount of money we can furnish a suitable inspection, which will be in the interest of all concerned. The Commissioner-General of Immigration, Mr. Sargent, and the inspector at the port of New York both testified before the committee this morning in the strongest terms that it was absolutely necessary that they should have more money from the head tax; that they had to supply not only the needs of the present, but had to have an eye to the future; that a very small decline in immigration at the present rate would produce a deficit. Hitherto there has been a surplus.

Mr. President, it has been the uniform policy of the United States to make the immigrants pay this small tax in order to meet the expenses which their own coming causes. The transportation companies and the steamship companies do not pay this out of their own pockets. They are admirable enterprises, but they are not philanthropic enterprises. They get back every cent of this tax out of their charge to the passenger. It all comes, ultimately, out of the immigrant. It is a very small tax, indeed. If we do not raise the money from the immigrants who come into the country, we shall have to tax the American people for it. It has been the policy of the Government to make the immigrants pay their own expenses, and I think it is a just policy.

We have this very year to spend in the neighborhood of a million dollars to supply proper buildings for the immigrant service at the ports of New York and Boston alone, owing to the great increase in the coming of immigrants. We are giving to those people the greatest privileges in the world in admitting them to this country and to the opportunities of American citizenship, and it seems to me it is only just that they and not the people of the United States should be taxed to meet those expenses. But to enforce the existing law, whether or not we pass a line of additional legislation, you must increase your head tax or tax the people of the United States. It seems to me only proper in this matter to be guided by the distinct declaration of the Commissioner-General of Immigration and the commissioner at the port of New York that they must have more money if they are to meet these expenses properly, and that the increase of diseased immigrants requires absolutely large additional expenditures at the port of New York for hospital service alone.

Mr. President, I can only rely on those gentlemen who are charged with this duty. I believe they are conscientious, careful men, and when they state to the committee that they regard it as of the utmost importance that there should be this slight increase—that is, not slight in increase, but the total amount is slight—I think it will be completely justified by the facts. I think we ought to give to the immigration service this increased amount of money. We must raise it in one way or the other, and I think it is only justice to impose it upon the immigrants themselves.

Now a word as to the transportation companies over the border, to which the Senator from New Hampshire has alluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator permit me for just a moment?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. For information I wish to ask the Senator if there is a statute prohibiting the Treasury officials from using other money than that derived from the head tax for the purpose contemplated in this bill in the respect the Senator has been discussing?

Mr. LODGE. They can use no money except that derived from the immigration fund, into which the head tax is paid, together with certain sums that come from the sale of licenses for different purposes, and money directly appropriated by Congress.

Mr. GALLINGER. Just there, Mr. President, I will ask the Senator if he really apprehends that if there was a slight deficit in this matter there would be any difficulty in getting an appropriation from Congress for this purpose?

Mr. LODGE. I do not apprehend that there would be any difficulty. It is not that I fear the service is going to stop. I have not any doubt that we shall appropriate this year out of the Treasury, paid by the people of the United States, \$500,000 to build a hospital at Ellis Island, \$90,000 to give them a ferry-boat, and \$40,000 to give them a tugboat, all of which are absolutely necessary at that great port; and that we shall spend some money to make at Boston a place where we can absolutely shelter immigrants, which does not exist to-day; but I do think it is a matter of justice that those people who come in and get so much should pay something toward their own expenses.

I am not so tender about taxing the immigrant. I think he can afford to pay something when he comes into this country, and I can not see why the alien should be relieved and the citizens of the country who carry the whole burden should also have the burden of providing for him. It is not that I fear that we shall not get the money for the immigration service. It is because I believe the money ought to be got in the proper way, along the general line of policy which the Government has always pursued hitherto in all its immigration legislation.

Mr. President, in regard to the matter of which the Senator from New Hampshire spoke, about immigrants coming over the border from Canada, I should be the last to wish to put any obstruction or any difficulties in the way of those transportation companies. Those great companies are of the utmost importance, and their business is of the utmost importance, not only to my State, but to New England, for all our interests there are bound up together, but I do think it is all wrong that immigrants rejected at the port of New York should be enabled to come around through Canada and slip in over the border there. There is not the slightest desire on the part of any of the committee—and I am sure the Senator from New Hampshire realizes that—to put burdens or annoyances in the way of the transportation companies. All we desire to do is to shut out at the borders the same class of people that everybody agrees it is well to shut out at the port of New York.

We impose heavy burdens upon the steamship companies coming to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans in regard to this matter of incoming immigrants. Now, the effect of the present situation is to turn the immigrants away from the lines plying directly to our own ports and to send them around by the Canadian lines. If that were all it would merely be a matter of competition between different lines of transportation; but the injustice of it is that men come over the border whom the best opinion of the United States, formulated in law, has decided should be excluded from this country. The commissioner of immigration at New York testified this very morning before the committee that men rejected at New York on account of loathsome and contagious diseases and others who were excluded under existing law were slipping around by Canada in increased numbers all the time, defeating in that way the very purpose of our legislation.

The committee desires only to make the bill practical, not to make it burdensome on the railroads. The object is to secure some proper inspection, so that immigrants whom it is and has been the policy of this country for years to exclude shall not get in at one door when another door has been shut to them. That is the whole purpose of the bill.

Mr. HALE. I am interested in what the Senator from Massachusetts says. How does the immigrant who comes to the port of New York and is there rejected get an opportunity to come through Canada? Where does he go?

Mr. LODGE. He is deported under the law.

Mr. HALE. That is, sent back to his place?

Mr. LODGE. To the port of departure. He then takes a Canadian steamship and comes through.

Mr. HALE. The port of departure is in Europe?

Mr. LODGE. In Europe.

Mr. HALE. So he must go back to Europe and then start again and land again on this side?

Mr. LODGE. I suppose that is the way. I did not ask the Commissioner what line the immigrant took.

Mr. HALE. As the Senator stated it, it is a very objectionable thing, but it struck me that probably it is not often done, because the course to be pursued and the pains to be taken would deter an immigrant.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator will understand that they have found persons who have done just that thing, who have gone around; that is, actual persons who have been rejected at New York and who have worked around through Canada. Of course they are a comparatively small number.

Mr. HALE. Yes, I suppose so.

Mr. LODGE. But the effect is to increase the coming of that class of persons directly through Canada. They take the lines from Europe to the St. Lawrence and come down. It has become so bad, it has become such an abuse, that within a very few days Canada has passed some very stringent regulations in regard to that class of immigrants, which, I think, will be of great service to us. That shows how much that practice has extended. It is advertised abroad, as we are informed by the commissioners of immigration, that persons can get into the United States over the border without an examination. They are publicly notified. It is turning the stream of objectionable immigrants—I am speaking of those objectionable under existing law and not under any change proposed here—over the border instead of through the ports, where the inspection is pretty thorough.

Mr. HALE. I am interested in this matter because my own State projects into Canada and New Brunswick and has a great length of international border line. Now, is it the fact, the actual fact, the dangerous fact, that transit from Canada to this country by an immigrant is easy without proper examination?

Mr. LODGE. It is to-day. It is an easy thing. At the Mexican border there is no inspection at all, and it is an easy thing, as I understood from the Commissioner-General of Immigration this morning; and he also said it was an easy thing to get in from the Canadian border. They have been improving the service this summer. They have been putting more inspectors along the Canadian line. They have put on a special man, Mr. Watchorn, to take charge of the whole line of frontier on the north. That is one of the reasons for the additional expenditures to which I have alluded.

Mr. HALE. I am aware they have done that.

Mr. LODGE. They have done that because the abuse became so great.

Mr. CARMACK. How does this bill propose to deal with that matter?

Mr. LODGE. The bill proposes to deal with it only by giving the department additional money and by certain small administrative arrangements. There is very slight change in the law in that way.

Mr. HALE. The main thing is to give more money to provide a proper force.

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

Mr. HALE. That is it.

Mr. LODGE. It will have to be provided by Government appropriations or from the head tax.

Mr. HALE. I should like to see some legislation which would secure a proper enforcement of the provisions of the law on the land, not at the seaports. They are taken care of.

Mr. LODGE. The seaports are taken care of. That is the only purpose here. There is no purpose of persecuting a railroad or interfering with its legitimate business or holding up its passenger trains. The only object is to keep out immigrants who are kept out at other ports and for whose admission the border is being used. As I said, it has become such a serious abuse that Canada herself has passed some very strict laws in regard to it, because the looseness of the administration on our border—I do not mean at this moment, but within a year or two—was such as to turn the stream of objectionable immigration into Canada.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, my opinion is that there is to-day less need of money for this purpose than there was a year ago. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] says that upon the authority of the Commissioner-General of Immigration he can say that immigrants rejected at the port of New York are deported to Europe and then return through Canada and get into the United States.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator will excuse me for a minute. I did not mean to say they came in that way. I expressly said that I did not know how they did it. What I did say was that the commissioner of immigration of the port of New York had stated explicitly to the committee this morning that immigrants rejected at New York came into this country through Canada. How they did it he did not explain, and I did not think to ask him.

Mr. GALLINGER. Of course they were deported, if the United

States officials did their duty, and then they purchased another ticket and came through Canada and got into the United States.

I quite agree with the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] that those cases must be very small in number—about as frequent as angels' visits are to people who have no communion with angels. I think it is simply a visionary fear and that there is nothing to substantiate it.

I think we need less head-tax money than we are now collecting, rather than more. The Senator from Massachusetts has called attention to the fact that Canada has legislated on this subject. He said Canada legislated a few days ago. It was not long ago. Canada, on the 8th day of September of the present year, issued a proclamation which I should like to have read, in order that it may go into the RECORD. It will be seen that because of the action Canada has taken there is now very much less danger of infected or diseased immigrants getting into the United States over the Canadian border than there was prior to the 8th day of September. In fact, if Canada enforces that provision of law, as Canada is in the habit of enforcing her laws, the danger will be reduced to a minimum, as there will be under that law an almost absolute impossibility of any diseased immigrants reaching the United States from Canada. I should like to have the Secretary read the proclamation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

#### CANADA.

Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in any wise concern, greeting:

#### A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,

Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada:

Whereas in and by an act of the parliament of Canada passed in this second year of our reign, and entitled "An act to amend the immigration act," the said immigration act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section 24 thereof:

"24A. The governor-general may, by proclamation or order, whichever he considers most expedient, and when ever he deems it necessary, prohibit the landing in Canada of any immigrant or other passenger who is suffering from any loathsome, dangerous or infectious disease or malady, whether such immigrant intends to settle in Canada or only intends to pass through Canada to settle in some other country.

"2. Such prohibition may be absolute or may be accompanied by permission to land for medical treatment only, for a period to be determined as provided by order or proclamation."

And whereas in and by the said first-mentioned act it is further in effect provided that any person landed in Canada from a vessel in contravention of the immigration act or any order in council or proclamation lawfully issued thereunder, or any person landed for medical treatment who remains in Canada in contravention of such order or proclamation, may be apprehended, without a warrant, by any immigration agent or other government officer, any may be compelled to return or be taken on board the vessel, and by force, if necessary; and every owner or master of a vessel who violates the provisions of this act, or who aids or abets any immigrant or passenger in acting in contravention of such order or proclamation, or who refuses or neglects to take back on board the vessel any such immigrant or passenger, shall incur a penalty not exceeding ten hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars in the case of each and every of such immigrant or passenger.

Now know ye that by and with the advice of our privy council for Canada we do hereby absolutely prohibit the landing in Canada of any immigrant or other passenger who is suffering from any loathsome, dangerous, or infectious disease or malady, whether such immigrant or passenger intends to settle in Canada or only intends to pass through Canada to settle in some other country, and who in the opinion of our minister of the interior of Canada, or of any officer to whom he intrusts the matter, should be so prohibited: *Provided*, That any such immigrant or passenger may be permitted to land in Canada for medical treatment only, for such period as the said minister or such officer may deem reasonable and sufficient to effect his cure.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and councillor the Right Honorable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the peerage of Great Britain; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of our most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., Governor-General of Canada.

At our government house in our city of Ottawa this 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1902, and in the second year of our reign.

By command.

JOSEPH POPE,  
Under Secretary of State.

Mr. GALLINGER. Inasmuch as Canada has within three months legislated on this subject and proposes to have as strict a supervision over immigrants as the United States has, a much smaller number of these people will reach our borders, and hence there will be occasion to expend less rather than more money than we have done in the past.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Mr. President, the action of the Canadian government, to which reference is made, was before the Commissioner-General of Immigration when he advised the committee that the increase of the head tax was necessary to enable our Government to properly execute the immigration laws. The



Commissioner-General, in his report for the year ending June 30, 1902, says:

It is with unmixed gratification that the Bureau reports recent action by the parliament of the Canadian Dominion excluding from admission thereto aliens afflicted with loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases. This legislation has not as yet been put into operation by order in council, but it is learned that it soon will be, and the Bureau feels assured that when such action is taken the most discouraging factor in the administration of the provisions of the immigration laws for the exclusion of disease will have been removed.

Mr. President, the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has expressed in the main the views I entertain upon the measure now under consideration. I do not believe the head tax should be onerous or that it should be imposed for any ulterior purpose. I do believe that the immigrant should himself bear all of the expense necessary to administer our immigration laws. If buildings are needed for an immigrant station; if hospitals are necessary at ports of entry for the purpose of caring for the aliens afflicted, I believe the expense should be borne, not by the people of the United States, but by those who are desirous of entering this country and enjoying our hospitality. There is an equity in it, Mr. President. It seems to me it would be unjust were we to impose this burden upon our own people.

What is \$3 for admission into all the privileges which Americans enjoy? It is certainly a very moderate tax, and one which can be easily borne and which will be cheerfully paid when it is remembered that it is to be used to maintain the immigration service. The fact is shown by testimony before the committee, as stated by the junior Senator from Massachusetts, that largely increased expenses will be incurred in the enforcement of the laws along the Canadian border and along the Mexican border as well.

Then it will be observed that there is an imperative demand for additional facilities at the port of New York and also at the port of Boston. Permit me to read a paragraph from the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration as to the necessity of increased facilities at Boston:

The port next in importance to New York is that of Boston. Not near so many aliens seek an entrance there as at the former port, but the number is nevertheless large, and the conditions involved in the enforcement of the law there are in some respects more embarrassing than at any other Eastern port. It receives, as New York also receives, alien passengers coming there at regular intervals by trans-Atlantic lines; but it also has what New York does not have to contend with—the embarrassment of handling passengers brought from Canadian ports.

Some of the latter are Canadians, of whom no head tax can be collected under the provisions of law, and some are Europeans who have resided a greater or less time in the Dominion. Besides these there is an unceasing flow of countless small craft, schooners, etc., coming from various points in maritime Canada and arriving at all times, inspection of each one of which must be made to detect and prevent violations of the immigration laws. It requires no argument to prove that these conditions are such as to tax the ingenuity, industry, patience, and good sense of the inspection officers, even if every aid in the power of Congress to provide were furnished at that port.

As a matter of fact, nothing has been furnished at Boston except a few office rooms on Long Wharf as a central meeting place for the officers, the conduct of clerical work and official correspondence, and the filing of records. The result is thus graphically stated in a report of Commissioner Billings, to whose unflinching energy and fidelity to the service it is a pleasure to bear witness:

"For the fiscal year ending June 30 instant, we shall have examined between 42,000 and 43,000 alien immigrants from trans-Atlantic ports. We shall also have examined about 20,000 aliens from Nova Scotian ports. These figures do not include American citizens in either case, which would swell the total by about 30,000. \* \* \*

"At New York the immigrants are landed at one place. The boarding officers at that port examine (only) the cabin passengers aboard ship. At Philadelphia and Baltimore the passenger ships stop at one place. At Boston we examine the cabin passengers on the ship. But instead of discharging the immigrants at one central point, we have to go to at least eight different, widely separated docks to make our examinations.

"We also have to examine the Nova Scotia passengers at their docks and have to sign cattlemen at different places, so that we are liable to be at South Boston, East Boston, Charlestown, Chelsea, and the city proper the same day."

This condition seems sufficiently serious to call for reform simply in the interest of an effective economy of the services of administrative officers; but the importance of erecting a landing station is reinforced by the fact that detained immigrants must be kept on board the various vessels on which they were brought until their cases are finally disposed of. This means serious discomfort to the immigrants themselves, the wide separation at the same time of the inspectors and other officers, and the chance of a defeat of the purposes contemplated by the law through communication with and coaching by outside persons interested in landing proscribed aliens or their escape.

I have therefore to recommend that the subject be called to the attention of Congress, with the urgent request that an appropriation be made for the building of a suitable immigrant station at the port of Boston.

Mr. President, how much will be required to carry out the recommendation of the Commissioner-General I do not know, but, judging from our experience at Ellis Island, the sum will necessarily be large. In the interest of the service I visited Ellis Island a few weeks ago. There I discovered that the conditions are such as to call loudly and imperatively for a very large appropriation by Congress. Several hundred thousand dollars will be needed to enlarge the buildings and improve the facilities there in the interest of the immigrants themselves. Who, Mr. President, should bear all of this expense? It seems to me in all fairness and all kindness it should be borne by those who enter our ports from abroad for permanent residence in the United States.

There is no disposition, as I said before, to impose onerous conditions. Only those which are equitable and fair should be considered. I share the sentiment expressed by the junior Senator from Massachusetts that there is no purpose to impose hard terms upon the transportation lines doing business between Canada and the United States. There should be no provision of this law which would interrupt the freest possible passage across the border of the citizens of Canada and the United States. The bill is aimed at only one class of those who may seek to cross the Canadian border, and that is those immigrants from noncontiguous countries who may seek to violate the expressed prohibitions contained in the laws of the United States.

If the bill presented by the committee is unduly restrictive, if it tends to interrupt the ready communication of citizens of contiguous territory with the United States, I know the committee will be obliged to the gentlemen who raise the question for any suggestions which will make the provisions entirely fair and adequate.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask the Senator from Indiana a question before he sits down, if it will be agreeable to him.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Oh, entirely; it is entirely agreeable.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to preface it with a word or two. The Senator from Indiana, as I am glad to hear from him, has taken unusual pains to inform himself as to the mechanism by which the existing law is enforced. He has visited Ellis Island for that purpose, and his report is an interesting one.

Now, I understand that nobody is to be admitted over the border without the payment of this duty except citizens of the United States, Mexico, Canada, or Cuba, or bona fide residents "of the said Dominion or Republics for one year, continuously, prior to application for admission." Those exceptions are to be enforced when a railroad train comes into the United States with passengers.

Then, in addition to that, as now at seaports, the classes enumerated in section second—idiots, insane persons, the person who has a dangerous contagious disease, the person who has been convicted of a felony, polygamists, anarchists, persons who have been induced to come in by an agreement or contract for labor, and so on—are to be kept out absolutely. The others, not of the excepted classes, are to be kept out until they pay \$3 apiece. That is to be done when a railroad train which crosses the border four times, perhaps, a day comes in from Canada.

Now, what I want to know, if the Senator will tell me, is what is the mechanism by which that is to be done? Is it proposed to have a mechanism like that which is established at a seaport, which the Senator has described, with its buildings, its physicians, its hospital service, its protracted examination in the case of a contagious disease? There is to be the ascertainment in some way of the question whether the man who presents himself has been a bona fide resident in Canada for a year and whether he is one of the persons prohibited by reason of his opinions or character or previous life?

Is there any existing mechanism which is adapted to a railroad train by which all the men who paid for their tickets over the border are to be sifted out? If not, is it safe, within any legislative precedent, to give practically to the Commissioner-General of Immigration the vast power to construct all this mechanism and incur all this expense?

Now, there is my trouble with this matter, which I suppose the Senator can remove.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. The Senator will appreciate that it is impossible, by any statute, to prepare all of the details and mechanism necessary to carry into effect a great law like this. We can lay down certain general principles, but when we come to carrying those principles into effect we must repose somewhere a very large discretion.

The Senator will recall the amendment read a few moments ago by his colleague which he proposes to offer to the bill on behalf of the committee.

Mr. HOAR. I did not hear it.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. As it bears upon the matter concerning which the Senator interrogates me, I will read it to him:

On page 24, section 23, add at the end of the section the following: "Provided, That nothing in this section or in this act shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from arranging from time to time, and it shall be his duty so to arrange, in accordance with existing contracts with railroad and steamship lines in foreign contiguous territory, or in accordance with such contracts as he may enter into in the future with such or other transportation lines, for the examination and payment of head tax of aliens landing in ports in said foreign contiguous territory and destined for the United States, such examination to be held at such ports or places in said foreign contiguous territory as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate. Such examination shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, dispense with the necessity for further examination at United States border ports under this act."

I think that meets the Senator's difficulty.

Mr. HOAR. Now, that is a good thing in itself. But suppose my honorable friend from Indiana goes to Toronto one afternoon from Buffalo, and looks around the city and comes back the same afternoon, as he did, and he happens to meet probably the only



man in the United States of whom it could be true, a customs officer who is not acquainted with his picture, which is represented so often in newspapers and periodicals. He is on his way from Toronto to Buffalo. What is he going to do to show that he is a citizen of the United States, that he is one of these excepted classes, and that he has not some microbe that will promote contagious disease? What is going to happen to him that minute, I should like to know?

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I think under the provisions of the proposed amendment that is a matter to be arranged—

Mr. HOAR. Will he be examined at Toronto?

Mr. FAIRBANKS. That is a matter the Secretary of the Treasury will determine.

Mr. HOAR. Very well.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. My understanding now is, and I make the statement subject to correction, that by arrangement or contract between the Treasury Department and the transportation lines doing an inter-Canadian and United States business, passengers on the trains are not subjected to the minute examination contemplated by the law. I think the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] is advised about that.

Mr. GALLINGER. I would not agree to that at all, Mr. President. It is made obligatory to see that they are not diseased, and I do not think—

Mr. FAIRBANKS. If the Senator will permit me—

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Our officers are not stationed at the border.

Mr. GALLINGER. Oh, yes; they are going to be.

Mr. HOAR. They are going to be. That is the proposed law.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. While they may be stationed there, the amendment proposed by the junior Senator from Massachusetts expressly provides that all that international traffic shall be conducted under such rules as may be established between the transportation lines and the Treasury Department.

Mr. GALLINGER. But if the Senator from Massachusetts will permit me, I should like to suggest that the Secretary of the Treasury can not make a regulation that will govern the case the Senator from Massachusetts has cited, applying to the Senator from Indiana. He can only make general regulations, and if it is necessary to make those regulations why put the provision in the bill at all?

Mr. HOAR. I do not mean to say that I shall vote against the bill. We have heard nothing as yet from the committee, and I am merely raising questions as we go along for the sake of having it well protected, and not in any hostile spirit. But if my friend from Indiana will pardon me one moment and hear what I have to say, although it is only a repetition, I am rather an obscure person compared to my friend from Indiana, and if I go across to Toronto as he did once, which is the case I put, I do not quite like to have the question whether I have got to stay in quarantine until I can send home and get the evidence about my character depend on some regulation or contract which has been made between a railroad company and the Secretary of the Treasury. I do not think that would be a very safe thing to do.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I should like to ask my distinguished and honorable friend from Massachusetts what would be his suggestion? Shall we exercise no control at the border? Shall we have no supervision? If we are to have any, what shall it be?

Mr. HOAR. I do not think I am bound to answer that question at this moment. I am not on the committee. I have not framed a bill. I have not undertaken to deal with this subject with the responsibility of enacting the form of a bill. All I ask is whether the committee do not think that there should be something more in the bill.

I confess I would rather have the existing law as it is applied to Canada, and as it has stood for a hundred or more years, except with certain modifications, continue ten years more than to have the things which it seems may occur under this measure happen to American citizens who are coming back from Canada. In the due course of business I ask the Senator whether the committee can not frame some mechanism which will prevent leaving that large and dangerous discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury, who has got ten thousand other important matters on his mind and who must of necessity practically take his direction and advice in this matter from subordinate officers? That is my query.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Mr. President, the committee have no purpose that is in conflict with the object the Senator has in mind. They do not want to put anything in this bill that will interfere with the freest intercommunication between the people of the United States and the people of Canada. I am speaking only as an humble and obscure member of the committee, but it has been my opinion that the bill does not infringe upon that free communication.

We think we have left the door wide open. We have given the Secretary of the Treasury discretion so that while we are accommodating the free intercommunication of the citizens of the two

countries we establish safeguards against the admission of aliens who are debarred by the provisions of our immigration laws. We do not wish that there should be an avoidance of our immigration laws by way of Canada. We have observed, as has been stated by the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], that many of those who have been excluded at the port of New York have subsequently entered the United States by way of Canada. The Senator agrees with me that that is wrong; that our laws must be enforced; that there must be no evasion of them. He agrees with me and with the committee that the distinctly prohibited classes here are properly excluded.

Now, what we want to accomplish by this law is to prevent these objectionable classes from coming across our northern border. It is not an easy subject to control, because we will have two classes seeking admission from the Dominion of Canada; first, the citizens of the Dominion who come upon proper missions, and then we will have those from Europe who are seeking to avoid our laws. The two classes offer themselves for admission into the United States at the Canadian border.

Mr. CULLOM. At the same time.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Yes, sir; at the same time. There must rest in some authority, Mr. President, the discretionary power to say which shall be admitted and which shall be excluded.

I know it is a difficult subject to deal with. The committee, after giving careful consideration to the matter, have felt that there was no better and wiser or more effective way than to leave in the administrative officers the discretionary power to make such rules and regulations with the transportation lines crossing the border as would admit the one class and exclude the other without undue or vexatious interruption.

If we have not accomplished the desired result, the committee will be glad to receive from the honorable Senator from Massachusetts any suggestions which will make the law perfect. The honorable Senator has good opinions, much knowledge, and great facility in using the English language to accomplish the popular desire, and the committee will be delighted to receive from him any draft of an amendment to accomplish the object we all have in view.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, before the Senator from Indiana quits this subject, I desire to ask of him, or of some one else who has been having this bill in charge, a question. I want to premise, however, by saying that I am not opposed to this measure. I believe that we ought to have some improvement in our immigration laws, and I hope this bill affords it. I am willing to be governed, as far as I can, by the judgment of the committee in that respect, but before I vote for this bill or any of the controverted propositions in it I want to understand it. That is the only reason why I rise to make some inquiry.

Before I put the question, I wish, however, to remark that I am not opposed, at least not as at present advised, to the sum fixed, of \$3, to be paid by each immigrant who comes. I take it the committee have investigated that subject, and that they know the expenses to our Government to provide suitable regulations for immigrants coming into this country, and that they have fixed this amount with reference to that sum, as they have told us. I am not disposed to question their judgment in that respect.

Neither am I disposed to question the judgment of the committee that there should be some kind of suitable regulation of immigrants coming across the border from Canada and from Mexico. Just what those suitable regulations should be I do not know. It would seem from the remarks made by the Senator from Indiana that he has not any very well-defined idea except only that we should leave it to the administrative officers to work out the details. It may be that that is all that can be done by legislation.

But what I observe that gives rise to the question I want to ask is that in this bill it is provided that its provisions shall not apply to immigrants coming into the country from Canada or Mexico or Cuba who are citizens of those countries or who have lived there in good faith as residents of those countries for a period of one year prior to the time when they undertook to come into this country.

Now, what I want to know is whether or not the committee have considered one point. I suppose they have, and I should like to have their answer to the question that arises in my mind. Have the committee considered the question whether that provision is not in violation of the most-favored-nation clause of all our treaties of commerce and amity? It seems to me that it is.

I do not know, in the first place, Mr. President, why there should be any exemption of the provisions of this law in its application to objectionable classes of immigrants from Canada and Mexico and Cuba. I do not understand why a different rule should be applied to them from that which we are now establishing to be applied to immigrants from every other country. If a man be of the objectionable character which we are undertaking to legislate about in this bill, he ought to be excluded, no matter from what country he may come. That does not help his cause any.



I, as I said, rose simply to ask the question whether or not that has been considered and whether or not the committee are satisfied that it is competent for us to exempt immigrants coming from those countries from the application of this statute without violating our treaty obligations in the respect I have mentioned.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, the committee has given some consideration to the point raised by the Senator from Ohio, and in the opinion of the committee this provision does not conflict with our treaty or international obligations. A point in relation to our treaty obligations was raised in connection with the legislation pertaining to the exclusion of the Chinese. This legislation is in the nature of police regulation. It is an effort on our part to keep out elements which will not assimilate with our population—alien elements, which lead to disorder if they get into our country. This legislation is for the protection of our domestic peace and upon broad lines of that character, regardless of treaty obligations or international obligations. As a matter of national self-preservation and national well-being we have a right to say who shall enter and who shall not.

Of course it would be possible to strike out these exceptions, but it would lead up to great inconvenience and discomfort. On the broad lines upon which this measure is based we are enacting legislation for our own domestic tranquillity and for the protection of American citizenship.

Mr. MORGAN. I wish to inquire whether it would be now in order to offer an amendment to the first section in the nature of a proviso. I wish to offer it and have it printed.

Mr. PENROSE. It can be offered by unanimous consent, I suppose, Mr. President.

Mr. CULLOM. Let it be printed, anyway.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Any amendment is legitimate if it be to a committee amendment; otherwise, under the unanimous-consent agreement, it would not be in order until the committee amendments are completed.

Mr. CULLOM. I think it would be well to allow the amendment to be printed, at any rate, so that we may know what it comprehends before we get to the point where the question is to be disposed of.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Undoubtedly it can be received and printed.

Mr. MORGAN. I give notice, then, that I will at the proper time offer the proviso which I send to the desk as an amendment to the first section of the bill, and I ask that it be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator desire to have it read?

Mr. MORGAN. I think it had better be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The proposed amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. At the end of section 1 it is proposed to add the following:

*Provided, That the several State and Territorial governments are authorized to deposit in the Treasury of the United States, from time to time, sums of money to be applied to the payment of the license tax of such immigrants as shall find homes within their borders; the money so deposited to be applied under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be ordered to be printed and lie upon the table.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I have no desire at this time to enter upon a discussion of the question which I asked of the Senator having this bill in charge, but at a later time in the consideration of this bill I probably shall do so. I make that announcement simply because the answer the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] has made does not satisfy my mind on the subject. I have a very distinct recollection of the Chinese-exclusion bill and the discussion that we had when that bill was under consideration, but I do not remember that any such question as this was involved in that legislation. The legislation which we were then enacting was legislation under our treaty with China, and it was legislation the purpose of which was to give effect to our reservations of rights under our treaty stipulations with China. We had clearly an undoubted right in the exercise of our police power to enact the kind of legislation that was enacted in that instance. But this is not that kind of a case, as I understand it. I do not say this in a controversial sense, but only to apprise the Senator having the bill in charge of what is passing in my mind and why it is that I may want later to detain the Senate a few minutes to say something on the subject.

Here we are enacting legislation that is as broad as all the countries of the world combined, for it is to apply to all, and the exemption which we make in favor of Canada and Cuba and Mexico is not an exemption that can be said to be based on the exercise of the police power; but it is an exemption to one country in the nature of a favor, which is not extended to any other country excepting those countries that are named. We do not say that people of a certain class coming from Mexico or coming from Cuba or coming from Canada shall be subjected or shall

not be subjected, as the case may be, to the provisions of this act; but we say this act shall have no application whatever to people, no matter of what class they may be, coming from those particular countries. In other words, it is a favor to those countries which, in the exercise of our police power, we deny to other countries, and it seems to me that it is a violation of that clause of our treaty.

I do not wish, however, to detain the Senate further at this time with regard to that matter, but later, if I should desire upon examination of the question to speak, I shall take the liberty of doing so.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I did not intend to convey to the Senator from Ohio the impression that the point raised by him was identical with the points raised in reference to the Chinese-exclusion legislation. I am fully aware of the fact that the questions were different. I meant to say that they were both questions pertaining to treaty obligations and international obligations, and that the answer to those objections was contained in the fact that this legislation is based upon broad principles of national self-preservation, and in the opinion of the committee it can be sustained on those grounds.

As regards the \$3 head tax, after the explanations which have been given by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. FAIRBANKS], it is hardly necessary for me to detain the Senate by any further remarks upon that subject; but it is a matter of absolute fact—whether it is the opinion of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] or not—that the expenses of the Immigration Bureau can not be met by a per capita tax of \$1.50. If the Senate is prepared to abandon the time-honored policy of the Government, which has been that the cost of the administration of this law should be defrayed from a fund collected from those benefited thereby, namely, the immigrants themselves, and if our own people are to have imposed upon them additional burdens in order to have this law executed, then I say let us continue the tax at \$1.50; but if we are to adhere to that policy it must be made at least \$3. Only this morning the Commissioner-General of Immigration and the commissioner of Ellis Island stated positively that the work of the bureau could not be continued at the present per capita tax.

Mr. GALLINGER. I would ask the Senator, with his permission, whether the tax is not now \$1?

Mr. LODGE. It is \$1 at present. The House of Representatives raised it to \$1.50, and the Senate committee propose to make it \$3.

Mr. PENROSE. If this bill should be enacted into law, the number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States would be materially reduced, because that is the purpose of the legislation, and it is obvious that the immigration fund would be proportionately reduced. That reduction must be met, even if the fund is only to be kept at its present amount, by an increase in the tax. The Commissioner-General of Immigration does not rely upon theory or argument as to the future, but states positively that he will need for the running expenses of Ellis Island \$315,000; that for the administration of the contract-labor laws he will require \$150,000; that for the expenses relative to the Canadian border he will require \$300,000; that for new buildings at Ellis Island \$500,000 will be required; for new buildings at Boston, most urgently required, as the Senator from Massachusetts knows, \$500,000 will be needed; for a ferryboat, \$90,000; and for a tugboat, in connection with the Ellis Island station, \$40,000—there are other items which I do not happen to have contained upon this memorandum which I hold in my hand—making an amount of \$1,895,000 absolutely required to carry out the work of the bureau for the ensuing year.

Mr. President, the items which I have read do not include the expenses at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and other ports. The revenues from all sources to the immigration fund last year were some \$912,000, hardly half of the amount requisite to carry on the work of the bureau for the ensuing year, particularly if by the reduction of the number of aliens admitted the amount received from the per capita tax is necessarily reduced.

Mr. Goodwin Brown, the counsel for the lunacy commission for the State of New York, testified before the Immigration Committee this morning that over 50 per cent of the insane in the State of New York were aliens coming in under the lax provisions of the present law, and that that great State is put to an expense of \$5,000,000 annually to support the insane population of the State. What that amounts to throughout the country at large it is difficult to tell, but it is an enormous figure; and certainly the people of the United States are subjected to enormous burdens enough of a financial character in order to support the criminals, the insane, and those unfit to become part of our population without adding to the burden and requiring them to appropriate over \$1,000,000 annually on the work of this immigration restriction.

There is another point which was not referred to by either of the Senators, members of the committee, who explained this increase, and that is, that in the opinion of the immigration officials

this increase of the head tax to \$3 will very largely tend to keep out the most objectionable and undesirable classes of immigrants; that the increase in the cost of their admission to the country will tend as a prohibition, and in that way work in harmony with the general purpose of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. After the word "every," in line 4 of section 1, I move to strike out the word "passenger" and insert "alien immigrant."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. Now, the amendment which I heretofore offered will be unnecessary. I want it to read "and every alien immigrant not a citizen of the Dominion of Canada," striking out the words "of the United States," because the definition of "alien immigrant" makes any reference to the United States unnecessary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, in section 1, line 5, after the words "of the," it is proposed to strike out the words "United States or of the;" so as to read "not a citizen of the Dominion of Canada."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. The next committee amendment is printed in the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent to offer, for the purpose of having it printed, a proposed amendment to the first section of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The proposed amendment will be received, printed, and laid upon the table.

Mr. GALLINGER. I should like to have it read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The proposed amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the first section of the bill by adding:

*Provided further,* That nothing contained in this act shall be held to interfere with the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to examine alien immigrants at Canadian ports of entry instead of at border ports of the United States along the Canadian border.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and laid upon the table for the present. The Secretary will report the next amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 6, it is proposed to insert—

Mr. LODGE. I withdraw that amendment.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Immigration was, on page 1, section 1, after the word "Mexico," at the end of line 6, to insert "or a bona fide resident of the said Dominion or Republics for one year continuously prior to application for admission;" so as to read:

Or a bona fide resident of said Dominion or Republics for one year continuously prior to application for admission who shall come by steam, sail, or other vessel from any foreign port to any port within the United States, or by any railway or any other mode of transportation, from foreign contiguous territory to the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, section 1, line 14, after the word "vessel," to insert "or the property of the transportation line;" and in line 17, after the word "vessels," to insert "or transportation lines;" so as to read:

The duty imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessel or the property of the transportation line which shall bring such aliens to ports of the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessels or transportation lines, and the payment of such duty may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that that amendment be disagreed to.

The amendment was rejected.

The next amendment was, on page 2, section 1, line 19, after the word "remedy," to strike out:

And if any such alien seeking admission overland refuses or neglects to pay such duty as hereinbefore provided he shall be refused admission to the United States, and if found subsequently to have obtained admission thereto after such neglect or refusal, he shall be deemed and adjudged to be unlawfully therein and may be deported, as is provided hereinafter for the deportation of other aliens found unlawfully in the United States.

Mr. LODGE. In lieu of the words stricken out after the word "remedy," I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "remedy," in line 19, section 1, page 2, it is proposed to insert:

The head tax herein provided for shall not be levied upon aliens in transit through the United States, nor upon aliens who have once been admitted into the United States and have paid the head tax, who later shall go in transit from one port of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator desire the amendment striking out the words beginning in line 19 agreed to, and to have inserted in their place what has been read?

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Immigration was, on page 3, section 1, line 4, before the word "transportation," to strike out "foreign," and in the same line, after the word "section," to strike out "thirty-three" and insert "thirty-four;" so as to read:

*Provided,* That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, by agreement with transportation lines, as provided in section 34 of this act, may arrange in some other manner for the payment of the duty imposed by this section upon, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, section 1, line 6, after the word "upon," to insert "railway or other transportation lines bringing."

Mr. LODGE. I ask that that amendment be disagreed to, to conform to the previous section.

The amendment was rejected.

The next amendment was, on page 3, section 1, line 7, after the word "aliens," to strike out "seeking admission overland" and insert "from Canada, Mexico, or Cuba."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I desire simply to say that I am very much gratified to have adopted the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts. I think it greatly removes the objections that some of us have had to the bill.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Immigration was, on page 4, section 2, line 1, after the word "kind," to insert "skilled or unskilled;" so as to read:

SEC. 2. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: "All idiots, insane persons, epileptics, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; persons afflicted with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease; persons who have been convicted of a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of all government or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials; prostitutes, and persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women for the purpose of prostitution; persons whose migration to the United States has been induced by offers, solicitations, promises, or agreements, parole or special, express or implied, of labor or work, or service of any kind, skilled or unskilled, in the United States, and those who have been, within one year from the date of the application for admission to the United States, deported as being under offers, solicitations, promises, or agreements to perform labor or service of some kind therein; and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; but this section shall not be held to prevent persons living in the United States from sending for a relative or friend who is not of the foregoing excluded classes, etc."

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of section 2.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that section 3 and the substitute amendment offered by the committee be passed over. That is a section and amendment which will give rise to more or less discussion. My object to-day is simply to get through with the formal amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection, the section and the proposed amendment will be passed over for the present.

The reading of the bill was resumed and continued to the end of section 4.

Mr. LODGE. In line 10, page 8, section 4, I move to strike out "knowingly and willfully;" in line 12 I move to strike out the words "knowingly or willfully," and in line 14 I move to strike out the words "or contract or agreement." These are amendments requested by the Commissioner-General of Immigration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 10, page 8, section 4, it is proposed to strike out the words "knowingly and willfully;" in line 12 it is proposed to strike out the words "knowingly or willfully," and in line 14 it is proposed to strike out the words "or contract or agreement;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 4. That the importation into the United States of any woman for the purposes of prostitution is hereby forbidden; and whoever shall import or attempt to import any woman into the United States for the purposes of prostitution, or shall hold or attempt to hold any woman for such purposes in pursuance of such illegal importation, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years and pay a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. In line 9, section 4, after the word "woman;" in line 11, after the word "woman," and in line 13, after the word "woman," I move to insert "or girl."

The SECRETARY. It is proposed, in section 4, line 9, after the word "woman," to insert "or girl;" in line 11, after the word "woman," to insert "or girl," and in line 13, after the word "woman," to insert "or girl;" so as to read in each case "woman or girl."

The amendments were agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed and continued to the end of section 5.



Mr. LODGE. In section 5, page 8, line 21, after the word "alien," I move to strike out "or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners;" in line 25, I move to strike out "or aliens, foreigner or foreigners."

The amendments were agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Immigration was, on page 9, section 5, line 1, after the word "kind," to insert "skilled or unskilled;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation or in any way to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien into the United States in pursuance of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, parole or special, expressed or implied, made previous to the importation of such alien to perform labor or service of any kind, skilled or unskilled, in the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed and continued to the end of section 6.

Mr. LODGE. In section 6, line 7, page 9, I move to strike out the words "or aliens, foreigner or foreigners;" in line 15, I move to strike out the words "or foreigner." It is mere surplusage. And in line 18, after the word "alien," I move to strike out "or foreigner."

The SECRETARY. In line 7, section 6, page 9, it is proposed to strike out "or aliens, foreigner or foreigners;" in line 15 to strike out the words "or foreigner;" and in line 18, after the word "alien," to strike out "or foreigner;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 6. That for every violation of any of the provisions of section 5 of this act the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, by knowingly assisting, encouraging, or soliciting the migration or importation of any alien to the United States to perform labor or service of any kind by reason of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, express or implied, parole or special, to or with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of \$1,000, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States, or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor in his own name and for his own benefit, including any such alien thus promised labor or service of any kind as aforesaid, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the courts of the United States; and separate suits may be brought for each alien thus promised labor or service of any kind as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit when brought by the United States.

The amendments were agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed and continued to the end of section 7.

Mr. LODGE. In section 7, line 24, before the word "bring," I move to insert the word "willfully;" after the word "shall," in line 2, page 10, to insert "willfully;" and in line 9, to strike out the words "exceeding one year" and insert "less than three months nor more than two years."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 24, section 7, page 9, before the word "bring," it is proposed to insert the word "willfully;" in line 2, page 10, after the word "shall," it is proposed to insert the word "willfully;" in line 9, after the word "not," it is proposed to strike out "exceeding one year" and insert "less than three months nor more than two years;" so as to read:

SEC. 7. That any person, including the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel, who shall willfully bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall willfully attempt, by himself or through another, to bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, any alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector, or not lawfully entitled to enter the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 for each and every alien so landed or attempted to be landed, or by imprisonment for a term not less than three months nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The amendments were agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Immigration was, on page 10, section 8, line 21, before the word "subject," to strike out "place" and insert "places;" so as to read:

Provided, That this section shall not apply to States or Territories, the District of Columbia, or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States advertising the inducements they offer for immigration thereto, respectively.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of section 10.

Mr. LODGE. In the first line of section 10, page 11, before the word "transportation," I move to insert the words "person, including any;" so as to read:

That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. Before the word "alien," in line 15, section 10, I move to insert "idiot or insane alien, or any;" in line 14, I move to strike out the words "any port within," so that it will simply read "to the United States;" and in line 21, after the word "such" where it occurs the second time, I move to insert "person or;" so as to read "such person or transportation company."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. In section 10, line 2, page 12, I move to strike out the words "fine imposed upon it" and insert the word "sum;"

and in line 3 I move to strike out the words "such fine" and insert "the same;" so as to read:

And no vessel shall be granted clearance papers while any such sum remains unpaid, nor shall the same be remitted.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MALLORY. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts what is the effect of the language that such fine or sum shall not be remitted?

Mr. LODGE. It means that where the owner or consignee of a vessel has been found guilty of this offense and has been charged with this sum of money—for it is not strictly a fine—the vessel can not get clearance papers until the debt is paid. The Commissioner-General asked to have the language changed.

Mr. MALLORY. It is customary in such cases, I believe, to impose a penalty, which is called a fine, for a violation of the rule.

Mr. LODGE. Yes. I offered the amendment, I will say frankly, because the commissioners of immigration at all ports and the Commissioner-General asked the committee to make the change.

Mr. MALLORY. I think the language is pretty much the same now in the present law. But what I wanted to learn is whether this precludes a remission of the fine in any case; as, for instance, in the event that the President wished to remit it. It is a penalty, and he has the power to remit it.

Mr. LODGE. No; it certainly ought not to. There ought to be an opportunity to have it remitted on representation, I suppose, to the Secretary of the Treasury. I think there is an omission there. I will be very glad if the Senator from Florida will prepare an amendment to meet that view.

Mr. MALLORY. I would leave it out entirely if I were preparing an amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I am glad the Senator has called my attention to it, for it seems to me there ought to be some method of making proper representation to the head of the Department if necessary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The reading of the bill will be proceeded with.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill.

The next amendment of the Committee on Immigration was, on page 12, section 11, line 10, after the word "person," to strike out "is" and insert "are."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. In section 11, line 7, page 12, I move to strike out the words "a person" and insert "another alien;" in line 10, I move to strike out "person" and insert "alien;" and in line 11, I move to strike out the word "person" and insert "alien."

The SECRETARY. In line 7, section 11, page 12, it is proposed to strike out the words "a person" and insert the words "another alien;" in line 10, after the word "accompanying," to strike out the word "person" and insert "alien;" and in line 11 to strike out "person" and insert "alien;" so as to read:

SEC. 11. That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Marine-Hospital Service to the effect that a rejected alien is helpless from sickness, physical disability, or infancy, if such alien is accompanied by another alien whose protection or guardianship is required by such rejected alien, the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel in which such alien and accompanying alien are brought shall be required to return said alien and accompanying alien in the same manner as vessels are required to return other rejected aliens.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Immigration was, on page 12, line 18, after the word "disease," to insert "or with any mental or physical disability which would bring such aliens within any of the classes excluded from admission to the United States under section 2 of this act;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 12. That the decision of the board of special inquiry, hereinafter provided for, based upon the certificate of the examining medical officer, shall be final as to the rejection of aliens afflicted with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental or physical disability which would bring such aliens within any of the classes excluded from admission to the United States under section 2 of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of line 16 on page 13.

Mr. LODGE. In section 13, line 25, page 12, after the word "alien," I move to strike out the words "or aliens;" and in line 3, page 13, after the word "alien," I move to strike out the words "or aliens."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. In line 7, section 13, page 13, I wish to transpose the words so as to have them read:

The nationality; the race; the last residence.

That is simply to make it conform to the existing manifests.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. In line 13, section 13, page 13, I move to strike out the word "money" and insert "\$50;" and in line 14 I move to strike out the word "so" and insert "less;" so as to read:

Whether in possession of \$50, and if less, how much.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. In the same section, line 14, after the word "relative," I move to insert "or friend;" in line 15, after the word "relative," I move to insert "or friend;" and in the same line, before the word "address," I move to insert "complete;" so as to read:

Whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, and his name and complete address.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Immigration was, on page 13, section 13, line 17, after the word "almshouse," to insert "or an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane;" so as to read:

Whether ever in prison or almshouse or an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane or supported by charity.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, section 16, line 19, after the word "alien," to strike out "qualified to enter the United States;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 16. That in the case of the failure of the master or commanding officer of any vessel to deliver to the said immigration officers lists or manifests of all aliens on board thereof, as required in sections 13, 14, and 15 of this act, there shall be paid to the collector of customs at the port of arrival the sum of \$10 for each alien concerning whom the above information is not contained in any list as aforesaid.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. In line 18, section 16, after the word "act," I move to strike out "there" and insert "he," and in the same line, after the word "shall," I move to strike out "be paid" and insert "pay;" so as to read "he shall pay."

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed and continued to the end of section 17.

Mr. LODGE. In section 17, line 13, page 16, after the word "shall," I move to insert the word "there;" so as to read:

Shall there take charge of such aliens.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. In line 16 of the same section, after the word "detention," I move to insert the word "thereafter;" so as to read:

For their detention thereafter.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed and continued to the end of section 18.

Mr. LODGE. In section 18, line 2, page 17, I move to strike out the words "or aliens."

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed and continued to the end of line 22, section 19.

Mr. LODGE. In section 19, line 9, page 17, before the word "officers," I move to insert the word "owners;" in line 10 to strike out the words "or aliens;" in the same line, after the word "to," to strike out "any port of;" in line 12, before the word "alien," to insert "such;" in line 13 to strike out "at the port of arrival;" in the same line, before the word "officer," to insert "owner," and in line 17 to strike out "at the port of arrival."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 19, page 17, it is proposed, in line 9, after the word "the," to insert the words "owners;" in line 10 to strike out the words "or aliens;" in the same line to strike out "any port of;" in line 12, before the word "alien," to insert "such;" in line 13 to strike out the words "at the port of arrival;" in line 14, before the word "officer," to insert "owner," and in line 17 to strike out "at the port of arrival;" so as to read:

SEC. 19. That it shall be the duty of the owners, officers, and agents of any vessel bringing an alien to the United States to adopt due precautions to prevent the landing of any such alien from such vessel at any time or place other than that designated by the immigration officers, and any such owner, officer, agent, or person in charge of such vessel who shall land or permit to land any alien at any time or place other than that designated by the immigration officers shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction be punished by a fine for each alien so permitted to land of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, section 19, after the word "imprisonment," at the end of line 22, to insert "and every such alien so landed shall be deemed to be unlawfully in the United States and shall be deported, as provided by law."

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to line 15, page 18.

Mr. LODGE. In section 20, line 9, after the word "thereof" I move to insert "or of any other vessel owned by the same interest;" so as to read:

And if any master, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessels shall refuse to receive back on board thereof, or of any other vessel owned by the same interest, such aliens, or shall neglect to detain them thereon, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Immigration was, on

page 18, section 20, line 16, before the word "such," to strike out "any" and insert "no," and in the same line, after the word "shall," to strike out "not;" so as to read:

And shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not less than \$300 for each and every such offense, and no such vessel shall have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 20, page 18, line 22, after the word "alien," to strike out "or aliens," and in line 24, after the word "alien," to strike out "or aliens;" so as to read:

That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may suspend, upon conditions to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General, the deportation of any alien found to have come under promise or agreement of labor or service of any kind if, in his judgment, the testimony of such alien is necessary on behalf of the United States Government in the prosecution of offenders against the provisions of sections 5 and 6 of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to line 16, page 19.

Mr. LODGE. In line 15, section 21, after the word "transportation," I move to strike out the words "to the port of deportation."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Immigration was, in section 23, page 21, line 8, after the word "aid," to strike out the period and the word "All" and insert a semicolon and the word "all;" so as to read:

And shall have authority to enter into contracts for the support and relief of such aliens as may fall into distress or need public aid; all under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 6, section 25, after the date "1883," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the mode of appointing commissioners of immigration at the several ports of the United States as provided by the sundry civil appropriation bill approved August 18, 1894.

Mr. LODGE. I move to amend the amendment by inserting at the end the words "or the official status of such commissioners heretofore appointed."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In line 9, the words "appropriation bill" should read "appropriation act."

Mr. LODGE. Yes; it should read "sundry civil appropriation act." I move to strike out "bill" and insert "act" in line 9.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. After the word "testimony," in line 14, page 22, I move to strike out the period and to insert:

and any person to whom such an oath has been administered under the provisions of this act who shall knowingly or wilfully give false testimony or swear to any false statement in any way affecting or in relation to the right of an alien to admission to the United States shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished as provided by section 5332, United States Revised Statutes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Immigration was, on page 22, line 18, section 25, before the word "board," to strike out "the" and insert "a;" so as to read:

and such challenge shall operate to take the alien whose right to land is so challenged before a board of special inquiry for its investigation.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. I now offer a substitute for section 26, which is a pure administrative section and which the Department of the Treasury wishes somewhat changed. I offer a section in the nature of a substitute. It comprises mere matters of detail and covers the whole section.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator propose to strike out the entire section or the proposed amendment to it and insert?

Mr. LODGE. I move to insert what I send to the desk as a substitute for the entire section.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 23. Such boards of special inquiry shall be appointed by the commissioners of immigration at the various ports of arrival as may be necessary for the prompt determination of all cases of aliens detained at such ports under the provisions of law. Such boards shall consist of three members, who shall be selected from such of the immigrant officials in the service as the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall from time to time designate as qualified to serve on such boards: Provided, That at ports where there are fewer than three immigrant inspectors the Secretary of the Treasury, upon recommendation of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, may designate other United States officials for service on such boards of special inquiry. Such boards shall have authority to determine whether an alien who has been duly held shall be allowed to land or be deported, and in all cases the burden shall be on the alien to show clearly and beyond a doubt that he is entitled to land. All hearings before boards shall be separate and apart from the public; but the said boards shall keep complete permanent records of their proceedings and of all such testimony as may be produced before them; and the decision of any two members of a board shall prevail and be final, but either the alien or any dissenting member of said board may appeal through the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival and the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision shall then be final; and the taking of such appeal shall operate to stay any action in regard to the final disposal of the alien whose case is so appealed.



until the receipt by the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival of such decision: *Provided*, That nothing in this section or in this act shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from arranging from time to time, and it shall be his duty so to arrange, in accordance with existing contracts with railroad and steamship lines in foreign contiguous territory, or in accordance with such contracts as he may enter into in the future with such or other transportation lines, for the examination and payment of head tax of aliens landing in ports in said foreign contiguous territory and destined for the United States, such examination to be held at such ports or places in said foreign contiguous territory as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate. Such examination shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, dispense with the necessity for further examination at United States border ports under this act.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed as a substitute for section 26.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of section 31, page 25, line 14.

Mr. LODGE. On page 25, at the end of section 31, line 14, I move to insert, "*And provided further*"—the typewritten section which I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. Insert at the end of line 14, page 21, the following:

*And provided further*, That all receipts accruing from the disposal of such exclusive privileges as herein provided shall be paid into the United States Treasury to the credit of the immigrant fund provided for in section 1 of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I move that the entire section 32 be stricken out.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is that a committee amendment?

Mr. LODGE. That is a committee amendment. I sent my copy of the bill to the desk. That is the reason why I lost the run of the committee amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out section 32, in the following words:

SEC. 32. That all steamship and transportation companies and other owners of vessels regularly engaged in transporting aliens to the United States shall twice a year file a certificate with the Secretary of the Treasury that they have furnished, to be kept conspicuously exposed to view in the office of each of their agents in foreign countries authorized to sell emigrant tickets, a copy of this law and of all subsequent laws of this country relative to immigration, printed in large letters in the language of the country where a copy of the law is to be exposed to view, and that they have instructed their agents to call the attention thereto of all persons contemplating emigration before selling tickets to them; and in case of the failure for sixty days of any such company or any such owners to file such a certificate, or in case they file a false certificate, they shall pay a fine of not exceeding \$500, to be recovered in the proper United States court; and said fine shall also be a lien upon any vessel of said company or owners found within the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I rise to ask the Senator from Massachusetts if he will permit me to make a request.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

#### CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILLS.

Mr. GALLINGER. There are on the Calendar of the Senate a considerable number of pension bills that came over from the last session, and a great many Senators and Members of the other House have suggested that they would like to have them passed. I ask consent that at the conclusion of the consideration of the immigration bill for to-day, which is evidently going to occur in a few minutes, the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of the pension bills on the Calendar.

Mr. PENROSE. I will ask the Senator from New Hampshire how long a time he expects to consume with the consideration of the pension bills.

Mr. GALLINGER. I should think half an hour, possibly.

Mr. PENROSE. After that we can have an executive session, I suppose. There are a large number of nominations.

Mr. GALLINGER. Oh, yes; it will not take very long.

Mr. FORAKER. I should like, now, to make a suggestion here. It is that the immigration bill may be reprinted with the committee amendments.

Mr. LODGE. I was going to make that request in one moment. I wanted to finish the reading of the bill, so that we could get a reprint. I think we have covered everything that the committee had to present. I believe the next committee amendment is at the top of page 27.

Mr. GALLINGER. Has consent been given to my request?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that on the completion of the reading of the pending bill the unobjected pension cases may receive consideration. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

#### REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12199) to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of section 34, page 27, line 5.

The next amendment of the Committee on Immigration was, in section 34, page 27, line 2, after the word "transportation," to

strike out "company" and insert "line;" so as to make the proviso read:

*Provided*, That any such transportation line shall agree, as far as practicable, to assume all the obligations imposed by this act on the masters, agents, and owners of vessels bringing aliens to ports of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 10, to strike out section 36, in the following words:

SEC. 36. That no intoxicating liquors of any character shall be sold within the limits of the Capitol building of the United States.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that that amendment be passed over, as a Senator not now present requested me to allow it to be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PENROSE in the chair). Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

Mr. LODGE. I refer to section 36 as it stood originally in the bill. The committee reported that it be stricken out. To the new section 36 I offer an amendment.

Mr. MALLORY. I should like to inquire if it is understood that section 36, commencing in line 11 and ending in line 13, is not to be acted upon now?

Mr. LODGE. It is so understood. It is to be passed over. I was requested by a Senator on the other side of the Chamber to pass it over. He is not here at this time.

The next amendment of the Committee on Immigration was, on page 27, after line 13, to insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 36. That the deportation of aliens, provided for in this act, shall be to the trans-Atlantic or trans-Pacific ports from which said aliens embarked for the United States; or, if such embarkation was for foreign contiguous territory, to the foreign port at which said aliens embarked for such territory.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 27, after the word "aliens," in line 14, insert "arrested within the United States after entry and found to be illegally therein;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 36. That the deportation of aliens arrested within the United States after entry and found to be illegally therein, provided for in this act, shall be to the trans-Atlantic or trans-Pacific ports from which said aliens embarked for the United States; or, if such embarkation was for foreign contiguous territory, to the foreign port at which said aliens embarked for such territory.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 24, section 37, after the word "Chinese," to insert "persons;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 37. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal, nor in any wise interfere with the administration of, laws relating to the immigration, or exclusion, of Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, section 38, line 25, after the word "effect," to strike out "at the end of sixty days from and after its passage" and insert "October 1, 1902;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 38. That this act shall take effect October 1, 1902.

Mr. LODGE. I think section 38 had better be stricken out. I make that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. Now, I wish to ask for the renumbering of certain sections before we come to the reprinting.

Mr. CLAY. I will state to the Senator from Massachusetts that we have not yet disposed of section 37.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; that has been disposed of.

Mr. CLAY. There is an amendment pending in the committee to section 37. I think the amendment was offered after the Senator left the committee this morning; and there is also an amendment pending to section 3.

Mr. LODGE. There are a number of amendments pending to section 3; I have some myself. But we have adopted now all the committee amendments. I thought it would be a convenience to the Senate to have the bill printed as amended by the committee, and of course it is now open to amendment on the motion of anyone.

Mr. CLAY. I know that there is an amendment pending to section 37; and it was practically agreed to after the Senator left the committee room this morning.

Mr. LODGE. Oh, yes; I did not observe it. As proposed to be amended the proviso to section 37 will read:

*Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal, alter, or amend existing laws relating to the immigration or exclusion of Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent.

Mr. CLAY. That is the Chinese legislation?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. CLAY. I think there is an amendment pending to section 3.

Mr. LODGE. That section we passed over.

Mr. CLAY. Very well; that is all right.

Mr. LODGE. I omitted this amendment: In line 22, page 27,

after the word "repeal," I move to strike out "nor in any wise interfere with the administration of" and to insert "alter, or amend existing."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts proposes an amendment to section 37, which will be read.

The SECRETARY. In section 37, line 23, after the word "repeal," strike out "nor in any wise interfere with the administration of" and insert in lieu "alter, or amend existing;" so as to make the section read:

That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal, alter, or amend existing laws relating to the immigration or exclusion of Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. Now, before requesting a reprint, I ask that section 7 as it stands in the bill may be numbered section 9; that section 8 be numbered section 7, and that section 9 be numbered section 8.

The SECRETARY. Transpose the sections so that section 7 will be section 9, section 8 will be section 7, and section 9 will be section 8.

Mr. LODGE. That is right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The sections will be so numbered, in the absence of objection.

Mr. LODGE. Now, I ask—

Mr. CLAY. Will the Senator let me ask him a question? In section 12 I understood there was to be no change. I may have misunderstood the committee. It provides:

That the decision of the board of special inquiry, hereinafter provided for, based upon the certificate of the examining medical officer, shall be final as to the rejection of aliens afflicted with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental or physical disability which would bring such aliens within any of the classes excluded from admission to the United States under section 2 of this act.

I understood that the law was to stand as it is now, and that there could be an appeal from this special board to the Secretary of the Treasury in the event that there was dissatisfaction with their decision.

Mr. LODGE. That must have been after I left the committee room. No such amendment was handed to me by the chairman.

Mr. CLAY. This section, though, seems to refer to a special class set forth in section 2. The law as it stands now allows the immigrant, if he is dissatisfied with the decision of the special board, to appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. LODGE. It leaves the decision final with the Immigration Bureau.

Mr. CLAY. This section makes final the decision of the special commission who make the examination and does away with the appeal. I will ask the Senator if he thinks that is a wise policy?

Mr. LODGE. It is limited only, as the Senator will notice, to cases involving diseases, either physical or mental. The appeal remains as to everything else.

Mr. CLAY. The bill reads, "or with a dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental or physical disability."

Mr. LODGE. Exactly. That is, the decision shall be final only when they are the matters passed upon by the medical board.

Mr. CLAY. Then section 12 does not change the general law except as to those classes?

Mr. LODGE. That is all.

I move that sections 11 and 12 be transposed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. Now I move that the bill as it has been amended by the Senate be reprinted for the use of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts moves that the bill as amended and the sections passed over shall be reprinted.

Mr. LODGE. Reprinted as they now are.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I would suggest that a thousand copies of the bill be printed. I am informed at the Secretary's desk that only some 200 copies of the House bill was printed, and that certainly will not meet the demand for the reprint of this bill from all over the country.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Six hundred and twenty-five is the usual number printed.

Mr. PENROSE. But some are for the use of the House and some for the use of the Senate. I ask for a reprint of a thousand copies.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and that order is made.

#### CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILLS.

Mr. GALLINGER. I now ask that the Senate proceed with the consideration of pension bills.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair understands that the Senator from New Hampshire simply asks that the immigration bill, so called, be temporarily laid aside. Now it is in the position of unfinished business.

Mr. GALLINGER. Exactly. That was my purpose. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The private pension bills will now be considered in their order on the Calendar.

MARTHA A. HOLLINGSEAD.

The bill (H. R. 5883) granting a pension to Martha A. Hollingsead was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martha A. Hollingsead, widow of Joseph Hollingsead, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HANNAH E. JAMES.

The bill (S. 5019) granting an increase of pension to Hannah E. James was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment in line 8 before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty," and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hannah E. James, widow of Charles C. James, late of Company K, Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES W. POOR.

The bill (H. R. 3653) granting an increase of pension to James W. Poor was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James W. Poor, late of Company B, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEON KING.

The bill (H. R. 8856) granting an increase of pension to Leon King was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Leon King, late of Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE BAKER.

The bill (H. R. 12009) granting an increase of pension to George Baker was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George Baker, late of Company K, Twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN G. HEISER.

The bill (H. R. 13646) granting an increase of pension to John G. Heiser was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John G. Heiser, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLOTTE E. BAIRD.

The bill (H. R. 10679) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte E. Baird was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charlotte E. Baird, widow of George Baird, late first lieutenant Company K, Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN LUDWIG.

The bill (H. R. 1931) granting an increase of pension to John Ludwig was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Ludwig, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.



## MARY STONE.

The bill (H. R. 6003) granting a pension to Mary Stone was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Stone, widow of George A. Stone, late colonel Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$25 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## SAMUEL HYMAN.

The bill (H. R. 11638) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hyman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel Hyman, late of the Baltimore Battery, Maryland Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## FANNIE S. CROSS.

The bill (H. R. 14144) granting an increase of pension to Fannie S. Cross was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Fannie S. Cross, widow of William Cross, late colonel Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## STEPHEN HARRIS.

The bill (H. R. 3517) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Harris was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Stephen Harris, late of Company I, Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$14 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## JAMES E. BATES.

The bill (H. R. 1090) granting a pension to James E. Bates was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James E. Bates, late of Company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## THOMAS WILKINSON.

The bill (H. R. 5453) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Wilkinson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas Wilkinson, late of Company G, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## MARVIN CHANDLER.

The bill (H. R. 1745) granting an increase of pension to Marvin Chandler was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Marvin Chandler, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## JAMES BROWN.

The bill (H. R. 11890) granting an increase of pension to James Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James Brown, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## MILLEN M'MILLEN.

The bill (H. R. 6481) granting an increase of pension to Millen McMillen was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Millen McMillen, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment New York Volun-

teer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

## CHARLES K. BATEY.

The bill (H. R. 13052) granting an increase of pension to Charles K. Batey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles K. Batey, late of Company A, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, Company D, Seventieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ALBERT M. SCOTT.

The bill (H. R. 14098) granting an increase of pension to Albert M. Scott was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Albert M. Scott, late of Company B, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## BAILEY O. BOWDEN.

The bill (H. R. 12632) granting an increase of pension to Bailey O. Bowden was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Bailey O. Bowden, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ADRIAN M. SNYDER.

The bill (H. R. 2598) granting an increase of pension to Adrian M. Snyder was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Adrian M. Snyder, late of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## MILTON FRAZIER.

The bill (S. 5976) granting an increase of pension to Milton Frazier was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "and," to strike out "Infantry" and insert "Engineers;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Milton Frazier, late of Company A, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## HENRY R. GIBBS.

The bill (S. 4075) granting a pension to Henry R. Gibbs was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Volunteer," to strike out "Infantry" and insert "Cavalry;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixteen" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry R. Gibbs, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## CORYDON MILLARD.

The bill (S. 4528) granting a pension to Corydon Millard was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with

amendments, in line 7, before the word "Heavy," to insert "Colored Volunteer;" and in line 8, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Corydon Millard, late chaplain Fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Corydon Millard."

ELIZABETH D. HARDING.

The bill (H. R. 12932) granting a pension to Elizabeth D. Harding was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth D. Harding, widow of Isaac N. Harding, late of Company H, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ABBIE BOURKE.

The bill (H. R. 11196) granting a pension to Abbie Bourke was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Abbie Bourke, widow of David Bourke, late master at arms, United States Navy, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said David Bourke until he reaches the age of 16 years.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALLEN W. MERRILL.

The bill (H. R. 6823) granting an increase of pension to Allen W. Merrill was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Allen W. Merrill, late of Company C, Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BENJAMIN GRINNELL.

The bill (H. R. 7040) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Grinnell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Benjamin Grinnell, late of Company H, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS J. PLEASANT.

The bill (H. R. 7041) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Pleasant was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas J. Pleasant, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DAVID E. HALL.

The bill (H. R. 6401) granting an increase of pension to David E. Hall was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David E. Hall, late of Company E, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAPPA KING.

The bill (H. R. 6968) granting a pension to Cappa King was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Cappa King, helpless and dependent daughter of John W. King, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIAS BREWSTER.

The bill (S. 3035) granting an increase of pension to Elias Brewster was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elias Brewster, late of Company K, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY A. PETERS.

The bill (H. R. 14701) granting a pension to Mary A. Peters was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary A. Peters, widow of Augustus C. Peters, late second lieutenant Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$15 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TIMOTHY DONOHUE.

The bill (H. R. 14355) granting an increase of pension to Timothy Donohue was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Timothy Donohue, late of Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES M. GRAINGER.

The bill (H. R. 13943) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Grainger was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles M. Grainger, late first lieutenant Company B, Eighty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. HUDSON.

The bill (H. R. 5038) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hudson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William H. Hudson, late captain Company H, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FANNIE M'HARG.

The bill (S. 6182) granting an increase of pension to Fannie McHarg was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "Infantry," to strike out "Volunteer;" in line 8, before the word "and," to insert "war with Mexico;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "sixteen;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Fannie McHarg, widow of John McHarg, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES H. M'KNIGHT.

The bill (H. R. 11436) granting an increase of pension to James H. McKnight was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James H. McKnight, late of Company E, One hundred and second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH H. WOODRUFF.

The bill (H. R. 13467) granting a pension to Joseph H. Woodruff was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph H. Woodruff, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$15 per month.



The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ETTA A. WHITEHOUSE.

The bill (S. 5816) granting a pension to Etta A. Whitehouse was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Etta A. Whitehouse, widow of Turner W. Whitehouse, late captain Company K, Twenty-second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NANCY M. GUNSALLY.

The bill (H. R. 12279) granting a pension to Nancy M. Gunsally was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nancy M. Gunsally, former widow of Lyman M. Richmond, late of Company G, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES E. BROWN.

The bill (H. R. 13352) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles E. Brown, late of Company G, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HULDAH A. CLARK.

The bill (H. R. 931) granting a pension to Huldah A. Clark was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Huldah A. Clark, widow of William L. Clark, late of Company B, First Regiment Indiana Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CATHARINE FREEMAN.

The bill (H. R. 11453) granting a pension to Catharine Freeman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Catharine Freeman, dependent mother of Daniel W. Freeman, late of Company E, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL MULLIN.

The bill (H. R. 2618) granting an increase of pension to Michael Mullin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Michael Mullin, late of Company C, United States Mounted Rifles, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Michael Mullin."

JENNIE M. SAWYER.

The bill (H. R. 10174) granting a pension to Jennie M. Sawyer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jennie M. Sawyer, former widow of John E. Sawyer, late of Company H, Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COLMORE L. NEWMAN.

The bill (H. R. 9219) granting an increase of pension to Colmore L. Newman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Colmore L. Newman, late of Company G, First Regiment United States Voltigeurs, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CALVIN DUCKWORTH.

The bill (H. R. 8330) granting a pension to Calvin Duckworth was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Calvin Duckworth, late of Company H, Sixty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry (Enrolled Militia), and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAROLINE M. STONE.

The bill (H. R. 12165) granting an increase of pension to Caroline M. Stone was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Caroline M. Stone, widow of William M. Stone, late colonel Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS M. OWENS.

The bill (H. R. 8146) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Owens was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas M. Owens, late of Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL BROWN.

The bill (H. R. 14055) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel Brown, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JENNETT STEWART.

The bill (H. R. 14377) granting an increase of pension to Jennett Stewart was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jennett Stewart, widow of Alfred Stewart, late of Company L, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided, however*, That in the case of the death of the helpless child, Josephine Stewart, on whose account the pension of Jennett Stewart is increased, the pension of said Jennett Stewart shall continue only at the rate of \$3 per month from and after the date of death of said helpless child.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STANTON L. BRABHAM.

The bill (H. R. 7109) granting an increase of pension to Stanton L. Brabham was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Stanton L. Brabham, late of Companies H and D, Seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN A. KIRKHAM.

The bill (H. R. 12326) granting a pension to John A. Kirkham was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John A. Kirkham, late of Captain Young's company, Fourth Regiment Indiana Legion, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE KERR.

The bill (H. R. 3745) granting an increase of pension to George Kerr was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George Kerr, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and first lieutenant Company A, Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HIRAM JANES.

The bill (H. R. 9807) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Janes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hiram Janes, late of Company A, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Heavy Artillery,

and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time and passed.

JOSEPH MOTE.

The bill (H. R. 10876) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Mote was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph Mote, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. GALLINGER, the title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph Mote."

JOHN A. WRIGHT.

The bill (H. R. 11579) granting an increase of pension to John A. Wright was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John A. Wright, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN S. CROSSER.

The bill (H. R. 13457) granting an increase of pension to John S. Crosser was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John S. Crosser, late of Company C, Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN Q. A. RIDER.

The bill (H. R. 14421) granting an increase of pension to John Q. A. Rider was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Q. A. Rider, late first lieutenant Company E, Ninety-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FREEMAN R. GOVE.

The bill (H. R. 13690) granting an increase of pension to Freeman R. Gove was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Freeman R. Gove, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM KELLEY.

The bill (H. R. 9883) granting an increase of pension to William Kelley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Kelley, late of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MONORA STIMSON.

The bill (H. R. 6970) granting an increase of pension to Monora Stimson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Monora Stimson, widow of Charles P. Stimson, late captain Company I, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM CLARK.

The bill (H. R. 832) granting an increase of pension to William Clark was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Clark, late captain Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NEWTON W. ELMENDORF.

The bill (H. R. 5758) granting an increase of pension to Newton W. Elmendorf was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It

proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Newton W. Elmendorf, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES H. JOSEPH.

The bill (H. R. 9691) granting an increase of pension to James H. Joseph was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James H. Joseph, late of Company D, Third Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN C. NELSON.

The bill (H. R. 5480) granting an increase of pension to John C. Nelson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John C. Nelson, late captain Company I, Eleventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE R. BALDWIN.

The bill (H. R. 13665) granting an increase of pension to George R. Baldwin was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-five" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George R. Baldwin, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM A. HENDERSON.

The bill (H. R. 10005) granting an increase of pension to William A. Henderson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William A. Henderson, late of Company C, Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM S. FROST.

The bill (S. 1739) granting an increase of pension to William S. Frost was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William S. Frost, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BETSEY JONES.

The bill (S. 4752) granting a pension to Betsey Jones was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Betsey Jones, widow of Joseph Jones, late chaplain, Twentieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Betsey Jones."



## ROBERT P. M'RAE.

The bill (S. 5852) granting a pension to Robert P. McRae was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" and in the same line, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert P. McRae, late of Company M, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Robert P. McRae."

## SUSAN J. TAYLOR.

The bill (H. R. 1523) granting a pension to Susan J. Taylor was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "of" and insert "captain;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susan J. Taylor, widow of Charles E. Taylor, late captain Company I, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

## MARY A. MUNSON.

The bill (H. R. 10463) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Munson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary A. Munson, widow of Morrison B. Munson, late first lieutenant Company A, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## GEORGE H. YOUNG.

The bill (H. R. 12777) granting an increase of pension to George H. Young was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George H. Young, late captain Company H, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## JOSEPH STONESIFER.

The bill (H. R. 10325) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Stonesifer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph Stonesifer, late of Company I, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## WILLIAM H. RUGGLES.

The bill (H. R. 10394) granting a pension to William H. Ruggles was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William H. Ruggles, late of Company H, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Battery G, Second Regiment United States Artillery, war with Spain.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## JAMES S. YOUNG.

The bill (H. R. 8712) granting an increase of pension to James S. Young was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions

and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James S. Young, late of Company I, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

## GRACE M. READ.

The bill (H. R. 14732) granting an increase of pension to Grace M. Read was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Grace M. Read, widow of Frank D. Read, late lieutenant, United States Navy, and to pay her a pension of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## JAMES A. CLIFTON.

The bill (H. R. 2483) granting a pension to James A. Clifton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James A. Clifton, late of Company F, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## JONATHAN WALBERT.

The bill (H. R. 13367) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Walbert was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jonathan Walbert, late of Company F, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

## DANIEL J. BYRNES.

The bill (H. R. 10263) granting an increase of pension to Daniel J. Byrnes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Daniel J. Byrnes, late of Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## WILLIAM H. DURHAM.

The bill (S. 5639) granting a pension to William H. Durham was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "of," to strike out "son" and insert "helpless and dependent child;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Durham, helpless and dependent child of Telford Durham, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## REUBEN ANDREWS.

The bill (S. 6101) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Andrews was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Reuben Andrews, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES H. WEBB.

The bill (H. R. 1347) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Webb was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles H. Webb, late of Company B, Second Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIZZIE I. RICH.

The bill (H. R. 3825) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie I. Rich was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lizzie I. Rich, widow of William H. Rich, late of Companies I and B, Thirty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN C. CLARKE.

The bill (H. R. 14774) granting a pension to John C. Clarke was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John C. Clarke, late of Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM BARRETT.

The bill (S. 4093) granting an increase of pension to William Barrett was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Barrett, late of Company E, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WALLACE FAIRBANK.

The bill (S. 5812) granting a pension to Wallace Fairbank was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Wallace Fairbank, late of Company H, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Wallace Fairbank."

PRESTON W. BURFORD.

The bill (S. 5814) granting a pension to Preston W. Burford was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "Missouri," to insert "Enrolled;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Preston W. Burford, late of Company B, Twenty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY ELIZABETH FALES.

The bill (S. 3970) granting an increase of pension to Mary Elizabeth Fales was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "late," to strike out "a seaman on the steamer Tallapoosa" and insert "of United States steamer Tallapoosa, United States Navy;" and in line 9, before the

word "dollars," strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Elizabeth Fales, widow of William R. Fales, alias William Webb, late of U. S. S. Tallapoosa, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM W. ANDERSON.

The bill (H. R. 11979) granting an increase of pension to William W. Anderson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William W. Anderson, late of Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES H. CHEDESTER.

The bill (H. R. 13848) granting an increase of pension to James H. Chedester was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James H. Chedester, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES W. YOUNG.

The bill (H. R. 3513) granting increase of pension to James W. Young was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James W. Young, late of Company B, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. SNYDER.

The bill (H. R. 13355) granting an increase of pension to William H. Snyder was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "Company," to strike out the initial "C" and insert "E," and in line 8, before the word "pay," to strike out "to;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Snyder, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.

The bill (H. R. 2440) granting an increase of pension to William D. Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William D. Smith, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SANDERS R. SEAMONDS.

The bill (H. R. 4261) granting an increase of pension to Sanders R. Seamonds was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-six" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sanders R. Seamonds, late of Company M, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.



The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

OLE THOMPSON.

The bill (H. R. 1951) granting an increase of pension to Ole Thompson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ole Thompson, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS P. MAY.

The bill (H. R. 4246) granting an increase of pension to Thomas P. May was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas P. May, late of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS SHERIDAN.

The bill (H. R. 7618) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Sheridan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas Sheridan, late captain Company K, Eighty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH D. BEREMAN.

The bill (S. 4866) granting an increase of pension to Sara D. Bereman was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah D. Bereman, widow of Alvah H. Bereman, late captain Company C, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and colonel Forty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Sarah D. Bereman."

ELIZA E. LITTLEFIELD.

The bill (S. 3020) granting an increase of pension to Eliza E. Littlefield was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eliza E. Littlefield, widow of John J. Littlefield, late of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and assistant surgeon, Eighteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM J. REMINGTON.

The bill (H. R. 7878) granting an increase of pension to William J. Remington was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William J. Remington, late of Company E, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES F. COLES.

The bill (H. R. 5961) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Coles was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles F. Coles, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PETER POUTNEY.

The bill (H. R. 5888) granting an increase of pension to Peter Poutney was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Peter Poutney, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW ADY.

The bill (S. 4296) granting a pension to Andrew Ady was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Andrew Ady, late of Company E, Sixty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNE BRONSON.

The bill (H. R. 10761) granting a pension to Anne Bronson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Anne Bronson, mother of Theodore Bronson, late of Company A, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the word "dependent" be inserted before the word "mother" in line 6.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 6, before the word "mother," it is proposed to insert the word "dependent."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE ATKINSON.

The bill (H. R. 8414) granting an increase of pension to George Atkinson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George Atkinson, late of Company M, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ABRAHAM PARK.

The bill (S. 4943) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Park was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-six" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Abraham Park, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALMOND PARTRIDGE.

The bill (S. 2353) granting an increase of pension to Almond Partridge was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Almond Partridge, late of Company B, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARVEY B. LINTON.

The bill (H. R. 8145) granting an increase of pension to Harvey B. Linton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Harvey B. Linton, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and

to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 9, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate December 8, 1902.*

##### DISTRICT JUDGE.

Albert B. Anderson, of Indiana, to be United States district judge for the district of Indiana, vice John H. Baker, resigned.

##### PENSION AGENT.

Richard P. Clarkson, of Iowa, to be pension agent at Des Moines, Iowa, vice Emery F. Sperry, whose term will expire December 14, 1902.

##### REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

Thomas Scadden, of Michigan, to be register of the land office at Marquette, Mich., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

##### SECOND SECRETARY OF EMBASSY.

Leonard M. Thomas, of Pennsylvania, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at Rome, Italy, vice Richard C. Parsons, jr., resigned.

##### ASSISTANT TREASURER.

A. Lincoln Dryden, of Maryland, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Baltimore, Md., to succeed James M. Sloan, whose term of office has expired by limitation. Mr. Dryden is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

##### COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Joseph O. Thompson, of Alabama, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Alabama, to succeed Julian H. Bingham, resigned. Mr. Thompson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Micah J. Jenkins, of South Carolina, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of South Carolina, in place of George R. Koester, failed of confirmation by the Senate, and who was serving under a temporary commission, in place of Eugene A. Webster, deceased. Mr. Jenkins is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William E. Howell, of Louisiana, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Louisiana, to succeed Louis J. Soper, resigned. Mr. Howell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

##### ASSAYER.

Frank M. Downer, of Colorado, to be assayer in charge of the mint of the United States at Denver, Colo., to succeed James L. Hodges, removed. Mr. Downer is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

##### MELTER.

Joseph W. Milsom, of Colorado, to be melter of the mint of the United States at Denver, Colo., to succeed Henry Brady, resigned. Mr. Milsom is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

##### SUPERINTENDENT OF MINT.

Hugh S. Suthon, of Louisiana, to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at New Orleans, La., to succeed Charles W. Boothby, resigned. Mr. Suthon is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Robert W. McNeely, to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 5th day of March, 1902, vice Lieut. Edwin H. Tillman, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Daniel M. Garrison, to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 4th day of July, 1902, vice Lieut. Wilfrid V. N. Powelson, retired.

Commander Leavitt C. Logan, to be a captain in the Navy from the 11th day of July, 1902, vice Capt. William W. Reisinger, deceased.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Franklin D. Karns, to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 11th day of July, 1902, vice Lieut. William Truxtun, promoted.

Commander Alexander B. Bates, to be a captain in the Navy from the 17th day of September, 1902, vice Capt. William A. Windsor, retired.

Commander Conway H. Arnold, to be a captain in the Navy from the 17th day of September, 1902, vice Commander Alexander B. Bates, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. Commander Reginald F. Nicholson, to be a commander in the Navy from the 17th day of September, 1902, vice Commander Alexander B. Bates, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Edmund B. Underwood, to be a commander in the Navy from the 17th day of September, 1902, vice Commander Conway H. Arnold, promoted.

Lieut. Edward Simpson, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 17th day of September, 1902, vice Lieut. Commander Edmund D. Underwood, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William R. Cushman, to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 17th day of September, 1902, vice Lieut. Harry Hall, promoted.

Lieut. William C. P. Muir, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 23d day of September, 1902, vice Lieut. Commander James M. Pickrell, retired.

Commander William S. Cowles, to be a captain in the Navy from the 2d day of November, 1902, vice Capt. Washburn Maynard, retired.

Lieut. Commander William F. Halsey, to be a commander in the Navy from the 2d day of November, 1902, vice Commander William S. Cowles, promoted.

Lieut. Thomas W. Kinkaid, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 2d day of November, 1902, vice Lieut. Commander William F. Halsey, promoted.

Commander Robert W. Milligan, to be a captain in the Navy from the 7th day of November, 1902, vice Capt. Fernando P. Gilmore, retired.

Lieut. Commander Frank A. Wilner, to be a commander in the Navy from the 7th day of November, 1902, vice Commander Robert W. Milligan, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Henry Morrell, to be a commander in the Navy from the 7th day of November, 1902, vice Commander Edward D. Taussig, promoted.

Lieut. John H. Rohrbacher, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 7th day of November, 1902, vice Lieut. Commander Henry Morrell, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William H. Standley, to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 7th day of November, 1902, vice Lieut. William H. Alderdice, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Arthur T. Chester, to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 7th day of November, 1902, vice Lieut. John H. Rohrbacher, promoted.

Commander John E. Pillsbury, to be a captain in the Navy from the 21st day of November, 1902, vice Commander Richard Inch, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. William S. Sims, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 21st day of November, 1902, vice Lieut. Commander William Winder, promoted.

Commander William H. Reeder, to be a captain in the Navy from the 2d day of December, 1902, vice Capt. Frederick M. Symonds, retired.

Lieut. Commander Ten Eyck DeW. Veeder, to be a commander in the Navy from the 2d day of December, 1902, vice Commander William H. Reeder, promoted.

Gunner Louis J. Connelly, to be an ensign in the Navy from the 30th day of July, 1902, in accordance with an act of Congress approved March 3, 1901.

Asst. Surg. William L. Bell, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 16th day of November, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

To be assistant surgeons in the Navy to fill vacancies in that grade:

Morton W. Baker, a citizen of Virginia, from the 10th day of July, 1902.

James H. Holloway, a citizen of Kentucky, from the 26th day of September, 1902.

John L. Neilson, a citizen of Massachusetts, from the 4th day of October, 1902.

Robert H. Michels, a citizen of Illinois, from the 8th day of October, 1902.

Harry Shaw, a citizen of Massachusetts, from the 28th day of October, 1902.

Burt F. Jenness, a citizen of Massachusetts, from the 11th day of November, 1902.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Ulysses G. Ammen, to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 28th day of April, 1902, vice Paymaster John C. Sullivan, promoted.

Assistant Paymaster Trevor W. Lentze, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 28th day of April, 1902, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Ulysses G. Ammen, promoted.



Assistant Paymaster McGill R. Goldsborough, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 1st day of June, 1902, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Abel B. Pierce, resigned.

Pay Inspector Henry T. B. Harris, to be a pay director in the Navy, from the 13th day of June, 1902, vice Pay Director Henry M. Denniston, retired.

Paymaster John R. Martin, to be a pay inspector in the Navy, from the 13th day of June, 1902, vice Pay Inspector Henry T. B. Harris, promoted.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George Browne, jr., to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 13th day of June, 1902, vice Paymaster John R. Martin, promoted.

Assistant Paymaster David V. Chadwick, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 13th day of June, 1902, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster George Brown, promoted.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Walter B. Izard, to be a paymaster in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1902, vice Paymaster Charles M. Ray, promoted.

Assistant Paymaster Eugene C. Tobey, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1902, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Walter B. Izard, promoted.

Paymaster Mitchell C. McDonald, to be a pay inspector in the Navy from the 9th day of September, 1902, vice Paymaster Josiah R. Stanton, retired.

Passed Assistant Paymaster David Potter, to be a paymaster in the Navy from the 9th day of September, 1902, vice Paymaster Mitchell C. McDonald, promoted.

Paymaster Eustace B. Rogers, to be a pay inspector in the Navy from the 21st day of September, 1902, vice Pay Inspector Arthur Peterson, resigned.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Samuel Bryan, to be a paymaster in the Navy from the 21st day of September, 1902, vice Paymaster Eustace B. Rogers, promoted.

Assistant Paymaster Jonathan Brooks, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 21st day of September, 1902, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Samuel Bryan, promoted.

Pay Inspector Lawrence G. Boggs, to be a pay director in the Navy from the 28th day of September, 1902, vice Pay Director Edwin Putnam, retired.

Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr, to be a pay inspector in the Navy from the 28th day of September, 1902, vice Pay Inspector Lawrence G. Boggs, promoted.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George M. Lukesh, to be a paymaster in the Navy from the 28th day of September, 1902, vice Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr, promoted.

Assistant Paymaster Dexter Tiffany, jr., to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 9th day of November, 1902, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Penrose, dismissed.

Paymaster Richard T. M. Ball, to be a pay inspector in the Navy from the 22d day of November, 1902, vice Pay Inspector Samuel R. Colhoun, promoted.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John W. Morse, to be a paymaster in the Navy from the 22d day of November, 1902, vice Paymaster Richard T. M. Ball, promoted.

Assistant Paymaster Franklin P. Sackett, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 22d day of November, 1902, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster John W. Morse, promoted.

*To be assistant paymasters in the Navy to fill vacancies in that grade.*

Donald W. Nesbit, a citizen of Missouri, from the 30th day of June, 1902.

Arthur M. Pippin, a citizen of New York, from the 30th day of June, 1902.

John S. Higgins, a citizen of Massachusetts, from the 30th day of June, 1902.

Ignatius T. Hagner, a citizen of the District of Columbia, from the 15th day of July, 1902.

George P. Auld, a citizen of Vermont, from the 15th day of October, 1902.

James S. Beecher, a citizen of Minnesota, from the 15th day of October, 1902.

Henry A. Wise, jr., a citizen of Virginia, from the 15th day of October, 1902.

Henry de F. Mel, a citizen of California, from the 1st day of November, 1902.

John F. Fleming, a citizen of Rhode Island, to be a chaplain in the Navy, from the 11th day of July, 1902, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Assistant Naval Constructor John D. Beuret, to be a naval constructor in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1902, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Assistant Naval Constructor Homer L. Ferguson, to be a naval constructor in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1902, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

*Cadets to be assistant naval constructors in the Navy.*

William McEntee.  
William B. Ferguson, jr.  
John A. Spilman.

#### SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Sergts. Cleyburn McCauley, Harvey C. Egan, and Thomas C. Turner, all noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps, to be second lieutenants in said corps from the 27th day of August, 1902, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

#### COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

John W. Howell, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Fernandina, in the State of Florida. (Reappointment.)

Fred C. Cubberly, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of St. Marks, in the State of Florida, to succeed Samuel P. Anthony, whose term of office will expire by limitation December 22, 1902.

Thomas B. George, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of St. Augustine, in the State of Florida. (Reappointment.)

William H. Lucas, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of St. Johns, in the State of Florida. (Reappointment.)

Henry McCall, of Louisiana, to be collector of customs for the district of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to succeed A. T. Wimberley, whose term of office will expire by limitation on December 21, 1902.

#### NAVAL OFFICER OF CUSTOMS.

Elmer E. Wood, of Louisiana, to be naval officer of customs in the district of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, in place of John Webre, deceased. Mr. Wood is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Elijah W. Adkins, of Tennessee, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, to succeed J. C. Ford, resigned. Mr. Adkins is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

First Lieut. Charles C. Fengar, to be a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed William H. Hand, retired. Mr. Fengar is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Lieut. Orin D. Myrick, to be a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, in place of William J. Herring, deceased. Mr. Myrick is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Lieut. Worth G. Ross, to be a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Albert Buhner, retired. Mr. Ross is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph M. Simms, to be a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States on the permanent waiting-orders list, in accordance with the act of Congress approved June 30, 1902. The pay of the said Joseph M. Simms under this appointment shall not be above that of a first lieutenant on the retired list in said service, to wit, \$1,890. Mr. Simms is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Lieut. John V. Wild, to be a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed W. D. Roath, retired. Mr. Wild is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. James G. Ballinger, to be a first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed O. D. Myrick, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis A. Levis, to be a first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Charles C. Fengar, promoted. Mr. Levis is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. Francis S. Van Boskerck, jr., to be a first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed John V. Wild, promoted. Mr. Van Boskerck is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. Samuel B. Winram, to be a first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed W. G. Ross, promoted.

Third Lieut. Benjamin L. Brockway, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed S. B. Winram, promoted.

Third Lieut. Harold D. Hinckley, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Francis A. Levis, promoted. Mr. Hinckley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Thomas M. Molloy, to be a second lieutenant in

the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed J. G. Ballinger, promoted.

Third Lieut. Henry W. Pope, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Francis S. Van Boskerck, jr., promoted. Mr. Pope is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Assistant Engineer Levin T. Jones, to be a chief engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Wesley J. Phillips, retired. Mr. Jones is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Assistant Engineer Charles W. Zastrow, to be a chief engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed S. H. Magee, retired. Mr. Zastrow is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Assistant Engineer John I. Bryan, to be a first assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Charles W. Zastrow, promoted. Mr. Bryan is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Assistant Engineer Frank G. Snyder, to be a first assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Levin T. Jones, promoted. Mr. Snyder is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles A. Wheeler, to be a first assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed William L. Maxwell, retired. Mr. Wheeler is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

California C. McMillan, of California, to be a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States. Mr. McMillan is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William L. Maxwell, of California, to be a second assistant engineer, with the rank of a third lieutenant, in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed John I. Bryan, promoted.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

P. A. Surg. James B. Stoner, of Pennsylvania, to be a surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from September 16, 1902. Mr. Stoner is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Richard H. Creel, of Missouri, to be an assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Creel is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ruel E. Ebersole, of Virginia, to be an assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Ebersole is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Albert D. Foster, of Michigan, to be an assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Foster is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Holcombe McRobertson, of Virginia, to be an assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. McRobertson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William C. Rucker, of Wisconsin, to be an assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Rucker is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Arthur M. Stimson, of New York, to be an assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Stimson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John W. Trask, of Michigan, to be an assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Trask is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William K. Ward, of the District of Columbia, to be an assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Ward is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### POSTMASTERS.

Harvey S. Abel, to be postmaster at Stafford Springs, in the county of Tolland and State of Connecticut, in place of Joseph W. Chandler. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Nemie F. Awtrey, to be postmaster at Lagrange, in the county of Troup and State of Georgia, in place of Nemie F. Awtrey. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1902.

James A. Lauder, to be postmaster at Carterville, in the county of Williamson and State of Illinois, in place of James A. Lauder. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1902.

John C. Loudon, to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois, in place of John C. Loudon. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1902.

Joseph M. Myers, to be postmaster at Forreston, in the county of Ogle and State of Illinois, in place of Joseph M. Myers. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1902.

James E. Ellwood, to be postmaster at Sycamore, in the county of De Kalb and State of Illinois, in place of James E. Ellwood. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1902.

Robert Ross, to be postmaster at East Chicago, in the county of Lake and State of Indiana, in place of Robert Ross. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1902.

John D. Seaman, to be postmaster at Tulsa, in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, in place of John D. Seaman. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1902.

Adelbert J. Weeks, to be postmaster at Correctionville, in the county of Woodbury and State of Iowa, in place of Adelbert J. Weeks. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1902.

Charles E. Carmody, to be postmaster at Mapleton, in the county of Monona and State of Iowa, in place of Charles E. Carmody. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1902.

Thomas H. Earnest, to be postmaster at Cherryvale, in the county of Montgomery and State of Kansas, in place of Leo C. Veeder. Incumbent's commission expires January 7, 1903.

Edwin Foster, to be postmaster at Independence, in the county of Montgomery and State of Kansas, in place of Edwin Foster. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1902.

A. Clay Whiteman, to be postmaster at La Crosse, in the county of Clay and State of Kansas, in place of A. Clay Whiteman. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1902.

Leonard M. Sellers, to be postmaster at Cedar Springs, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, in place of Leonard M. Sellers. Incumbent's commission expired March 9, 1902.

Milo N. Johnson, to be postmaster at Northville, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, in place of William H. Hutton. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

John S. Kennedy, to be postmaster at Corning, in the county of Steuben and State of New York, in place of John S. Kennedy. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1902.

Edward Reed, to be postmaster at Glens Falls, in the county of Warren and State of New York, in place of Edward Reed. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1902.

Fred A. Edwards, to be postmaster at Holley, in the county of Orleans and State of New York, in place of Fred A. Edwards. Incumbent's commission expires December 15, 1902.

George L. Thompson, to be postmaster at Kings Park, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York, in place of George L. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expires December 15, 1902.

Robert Murray, to be postmaster at Warrensburg, in the county of Warren and State of New York, in place of Robert Murray. Incumbent's commission expired June 14, 1902.

William H. Tucker, to be postmaster at Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, in place of William H. Tucker. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1902.

W. H. Jeffries, to be postmaster at Bellwood, in the county of Blair and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Alexander M. Cornmesser. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1900.

John H. Holmes, to be postmaster at Freeport, in the county of Armstrong and State of Pennsylvania, in place of John H. Holmes. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1902.

George F. Stackpole, to be postmaster at Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin and State of Pennsylvania, in place of George F. Stackpole. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1902.

J. Wersler Thomson, to be postmaster at Phoenixville, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Robert J. Henderson. Incumbent's commission expired July 7, 1902.

George C. Wagenseller, to be postmaster at Selinsgrove, in the county of Snyder and State of Pennsylvania, in place of George C. Wagenseller. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1902.

Silas E. Dubbel, to be postmaster at Waynesboro, in the county of Franklin and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Silas E. Dubbel. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1902.

Jessie S. Rose, to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, in place of Charles H. Rose, deceased.

Peter A. Nelson, to be postmaster at Lamont, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, in place of George G. Losey, deceased.

Harry W. McDowell, to be postmaster at Winamac, in the county of Pulaski and State of Indiana, in place of Francis M. McDowell, resigned.

Charles C. Pugh, to be postmaster at Adel, in the county of Dallas and State of Iowa, in place of Clarence B. Roberts, resigned.



Jonathan Bateman, to be postmaster at Manville, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, in place of Frank X. Roberts, removed.

George H. Few, to be postmaster at Flandreau, in the county of Moody and State of South Dakota, in place of Patrick W. Carr, deceased.

H. F. Brimberry, to be postmaster at Albany, in the county of Dougherty and State of Georgia, in place of Benjamin F. Brimberry. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1902.

Nathan L. Colby, to be postmaster at Pecatonica, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, in place of Nathan L. Colby. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1902.

William W. Lingle, to be postmaster at Paoli, in the county of Orange and State of Indiana, in place of William W. Lingle. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1902.

C. M. Graham, to be postmaster at South Whitley, in the county of Whitley and State of Indiana, in place of Edward E. Hissem. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1902.

Joseph H. Butler, to be postmaster at Vinita, in the Cherokee Nation, Ind. T., in place of Joseph H. Butler. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1902.

George A. Danforth, to be postmaster at Hamburg, in the county of Fremont and State of Iowa, in place of George A. Danforth. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1902.

David E. McClelland, to be postmaster at Chanute, in the county of Neosho and State of Kansas, in place of David E. McClelland. Incumbent's commission expired May 4, 1902.

Jesse Forkner, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Cherokee and State of Kansas, in place of Clarence R. Aitchison. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1902.

E. C. Reid, to be postmaster at Allegan, in the county of Allegan and State of Michigan, in place of E. C. Reid. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1902.

George Simonds, to be postmaster at Victor, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, in place of George Simonds. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1902.

O. A. Wilson, to be postmaster at McIntosh, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, in place of Thomas S. Berg, deceased.

Annie G. Davenport, to be postmaster at Gordonsville, in the county of Orange and State of Virginia, in place of John T. Davenport, deceased.

Charles W. Poole, to be postmaster at Chelsea, in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. Office became Presidential October 1, 1902.

William H. Campbell, to be postmaster at Anadarko, in the county of Caddo and Territory of Oklahoma. Office became Presidential October 1, 1902.

Luther P. Ross, to be postmaster at Saxton, in the county of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

#### CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 8, 1902.*

##### AMBASSADORS.

Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary.

Robert S. McCormick, of Illinois, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Russia.

##### ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland.

Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Guatemala and Honduras.

Arthur S. Hardy, of New Hampshire, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain.

John B. Jackson, of New Jersey, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Greece, Roumania, and Servia.

William B. Sorsby, of Mississippi, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Bolivia.

David E. Thompson, of Nebraska, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil.

##### SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES.

H. Percival Dodge, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Berlin, Germany.

R. S. Reynolds Hitt, of Illinois, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at Berlin, Germany.

Peter Augustus Jay, of Rhode Island, to be third secretary of the embassy of the United States at Paris, France.

##### CONSULS.

John B. Richardson, of Kansas, to be consul of the United States at Utila, Honduras.

Albert R. Morawetz, of Arizona, to be consul of the United States at Nogales, Mexico.

James C. McNally, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Liege, Belgium.

E. Scott Hotchkiss, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Brockville, Ontario, Canada.

Franklin D. Hale, of Vermont, to be consul of the United States at Coaticook, Quebec, Canada.

##### CONSULS-GENERAL.

Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, to be consul-general of the United States at Hongkong, China.

William A. Rublee, of Wisconsin, to be consul-general of the United States at Habana, Cuba.

Alfred A. Winslow, of Indiana, to be consul-general of the United States at Guatemala City, Guatemala.

##### DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.

William R. Merriam, of Minnesota, who was appointed July 9, 1902, during the recess of the Senate, to be Director of the Census, under the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902.

##### MEMBER OF PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

James F. Smith, of California, now serving as a member of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, for appointment as a member of the Philippine Commission and secretary of public instruction in the government of the Philippine Islands, to date from January 1, 1903.

##### ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Ashley M. Gould, of the District of Columbia, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

##### DISTRICT JUDGES.

George W. Ray, of New York, to be United States district judge for the northern district of New York.

Albert B. Anderson, of Indiana, to be United States judge for the district of Indiana.

##### UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Thomas R. Roulhac, of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Alabama.

##### INDIAN AGENT.

Shepard Freeman, of Oshkosh, Wis., to be agent for the Indians of the Green Bay Agency in Wisconsin.

##### PENSION AGENT.

Daniel R. Collier, of Kentucky, to be pension agent at Louisville, Ky.

##### POSTMASTERS.

James W. Hunt, to be postmaster at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

Horace C. Whiteman, to be postmaster at Sanford, in the county of Orange and State of Florida.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Monday, December 8, 1902.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

The Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father who art in heaven, infinite source of life and light and love, sensible of our dependence upon Thee and conscious of our daily needs, we humbly and reverently bow in Thy presence that by the uplift of the moment our minds may be illumined and our hearts quickened that we may be prepared for the duties and the obligations of the hour. Mindful of the great souls whom from time to time Thou hast raised up as leaders among men and who have breathed their spirits into the institutions of our country, we bless Thee and pray that we may strive to emulate their virtues. Profoundly moved by the sudden and unexpected death of one who for years was a conspicuous and dominant spirit upon the floor of this House, and who presided with dignity and force over its deliberations, we pray that his influence for good may be potent to coming generations. And now, O Heavenly Father, comfort a mourning people and the bereaved family with the bright promises of the gospel of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of Saturday's proceedings was read and approved.

##### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. BARNES, one of his secretaries.

## AMERICAN RAILROAD COMPANY OF PORTO RICO.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message, in writing, from the President of the United States; which was ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Referring to section 32 of the act approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith an ordinance approved by me October 27, 1902, granting the consent of the executive council of Porto Rico to the assignment by the Compañia de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico to Henry De Ford, his heirs, executors and assigns, and to a proposed corporation to be designated and known as "The American Railroad Company of Porto Rico, Central Aguirre Operator," of the right to construct, operate, and maintain the railroad lines from Ponce to Guayama, authorized by the executive council of Porto Rico on October 28, 1901, and to construct and operate a branch line from Ponce to the Ponce Playa, and a branch line from Guayama to Arroyo.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1902.

## ACCOUNTS OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION COMPANY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State covering a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company for the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, 1902, furnished by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, in pursuance of section 11 of the "Act to provide for celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory," etc., approved March 3, 1901.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1902.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

Mr. LONG, indefinitely, on account of important business.

Mr. ALLEN of Maine, for four days, to accompany the remains of ex-Speaker Reed to his old home in Portland, Me.

Mr. TALBERT, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

Mr. CURTIS, indefinitely, on account of important business.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. TAWNEY. I ask unanimous consent that the special order fixed by the House on Saturday last for to-day be made the special order for to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] asks unanimous consent that the special order, known as the London dock bill, which was set for to-day be continued and made the special order for to-morrow. Is there objection? The Chair hears none; and it is so ordered.

## DEATH OF HON. THOMAS B. REED.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the life of ex-Speaker Reed ended yesterday. Its span measured many years less than the allotted life of man, and yet there was within it so much of moment that his fame became great, and will be lasting. He was a citizen of my State since his retirement from public life, although it was as a Representative from the State of Maine that he rendered his service to the public; and it is in the State of Maine that he will have his final resting place.

To have served with Mr. Reed was an honor; to have been in close touch with him, an inspiration; to have enjoyed his confidence and his friendship, a delight. He was so great, his service to his country so valuable, that it seems to me we may fitly depart from what is the usual custom of the House when one not in public life dies. I therefore, Mr. Speaker, offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the following minute be spread upon the record of the House of Representatives:

Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed died in Washington, December 7, 1902. For twenty-two years he had been a member of this House; for six years its Speaker. His service terminated with the Fifty-fifth Congress. Within this Chamber the scene of his life's great activities was laid. Here he rendered services to his country which placed him in the front rank of American statesmanship. Here he exhibited characteristics which compelled respect and won admiration. Forceful ability, intrinsic worth, strength of character brought him popular fame and Congressional leadership. In him depth and breadth of intellect, with a full and well-rounded development, had produced a giant who towered above his fellows and impressed them with his power and his wisdom. A distinguished statesman, a lofty patriot, a cultured scholar, an incisive writer, a unique orator, an unmatched debater, a master of logic, wit, satire, the most famous of the world's parliamentarians, the great and representative citizen of the American Republic has gone into history.

Resolved, That in honor of the distinguished dead the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of these resolutions? [A pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question being taken, the resolutions were adopted; and then, in accordance therewith, the House (at 12.15 p. m.) adjourned.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *John*, Edmund Lewis, master, against The United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the sloop *Industry*, James Parsons, master, against The United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the sloop *Friendship*, Henry Brookins, master, against The United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Polly*, Russell Doan, master, against The United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Junio*, Jonathan Thompson, master, against The United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Success*, Robert Clark, master, against The United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the sloop *Hope*, Ezra Merrill, master, against The United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Eagle*, Thomas Gray, master, against The United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Industry*, William Reddle, master, against The United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Polly*, Elisha Caswell, master, against The United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of James H. Green, administrator of estate of John L. Green, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Ezra Marker, surviving executor of estate of James Marker, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of H. Taylor Garrison, administrator of estate of John Gammel, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Charles R. Carder against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Julia Ann Faught, William T. Shirrod, Leander K. Shirrod, Susan G. Wright, Louisa J. Wheeler, and Robert K. Shirrod against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Eliza A. Duffield against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of



Charles F. Elgin, administrator of estate of William S. Elgin, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Warwick Hutton, administrator of the estate of Samuel Morrison, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster-General, and Attorney-General, submitting a report as to the Federal building at Jersey City, N. J.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Postmaster-General submitting an estimate of appropriation for rent, fuel, and light for second-class post-offices for the current year—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for subsistence for the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for damages to private property by gun firing—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for powder depot at Dover, N. J.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Supervising Architect urging appropriation for his office authorized to be paid from appropriation for skilled draftsmen—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for purchase of land at Sullivan's Island, South Carolina—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a statement of expenditures in his Department for the year ended June 30, 1902—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an abstract of the official emoluments of officers of the customs service during the year ended June 30, 1902—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, transmitting his annual return for the year ended December 1, 1902—to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. GRAFF, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15747) directing the issue of a check in lieu of a lost check drawn by George A. Bartlett, disbursing clerk, in favor of Fannie T. Sayles, executrix, and others, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2782); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 15763) modifying the existing project for the improvement of South Haven Harbor, Michigan, and making appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 15764) to repeal the commutation provision of the homestead laws—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15765) to repeal the desert-land law—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 15766) to amend the tariff law of 1897, and so forth—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 15767) to authorize Washington and Westmoreland counties, in the State of Pennsylvania,

to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, in the State of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A resolution (H. Res. 347) calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish certain information—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. APLIN: A bill (H. R. 15768) granting an increase of pension to William J. Jubb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 15769) granting a pension to May Shields Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A bill (H. R. 15770) for the relief of R. L. Hutchins and others, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the post-office building at Wilmington, N. C.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CROWLEY: A bill (H. R. 15771) granting an increase of pension to Adam Kohlhauff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 15772) to correct the military record of Andrew J. Drake—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOERDERER: A bill (H. R. 15773) granting an increase of pension to Charles Dalrymple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15774) granting an increase of pension to Ella P. Kerstetter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLET of New York: A bill (H. R. 15775) for the relief of James N. Wheelan, United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A bill (H. R. 15776) granting an increase of pension to Idah I. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 15777) granting a pension to Aaron Woodruff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15778) granting a pension to Mary I. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 15779) for the relief of Israel Roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 15780) granting a pension to John R. Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15781) granting a pension to Sampson Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEVIN: A bill (H. R. 15782) for the relief of Patrick H. Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 15783) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Mort—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 15784) granting an increase of pension to Vint Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTJEN: A bill (H. R. 15785) for the relief of Eugene H. Wood—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 15786) granting a pension to James A. Mattingly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15787) granting an increase of pension to John Daly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15788) for the relief of the lawful heirs of G. W. Upton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEELE: A bill (H. R. 15789) granting a pension to Benjamin Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of New York: A bill (H. R. 15790) for the relief of Horace E. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15791) for the relief of Abram Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 15792) granting a pension to Fred Payne, alias Henry Foreman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARNER: A bill (H. R. 15793) granting an increase of pension to George Skinner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petitions of the Second Presbyterian Church and the Home Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church, of Washington, Pa., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution

defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAMSON: Petition of Georgia State Sociological Society, of Atlanta, Ga., favoring a laboratory in the Department of Justice—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALLEN of Kentucky: Petition of T. B. Darne and others, of Hanson, Ky., for the removal of tax upon tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Petition of E. G. Benninger and others, of Buffalo, N. Y., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Papers to accompany House bill 7222, for increase of pension of Nathan Goodman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLESON: Petition of C. L. Woodward and others, favoring House bills 178 and 179—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: Petitions of Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of Cochranville and Atglen, Pa., for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of La Crosse Presbytery, Galesville, Wis., for the establishment of a laboratory in the Department of Justice at Washington for the study of the criminal classes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Petition of S. M. Fish and J. M. Tobias, of Paris Crossing, and druggists of Rising Sun, Ind., in favor of House bill 178, for reduction of tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAY: Papers to accompany House bill relating to the claim of James H. Hottel—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper relating to the claim of Noah Royer—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of E. F. Terwilliger and other druggists of Dutchess County, N. Y., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of W. M. Avery and others, for reduction of tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Sampson Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for a pension to John R. Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany House bill for increase of pension of Israel Roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEVIN: Paper to accompany House bill to correct the naval record of William F. Dammuer—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of florists of Butler County, Ohio, asking for the removal of the tariff on certain glass products—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Maria L. Randall and others—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTJEN: Resolution of Milwaukee common council, in favor of House joint resolution 144—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: Petition of Thacher Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of heir of Thomas Hord, deceased, late of Rutherford County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to James A. Mattingly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of the heirs of G. W. Upton, praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEELE: Paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of New York: Petition of Horace E. Davis for increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for a pension to Abram Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Papers to accompany House bill 15762, granting a pension to Nancy Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 9, 1902.

Prayer by Rev. J. W. DUFFEY, D. D., of the city of Washington. The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. GALLINGER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

## FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *William*, Nathaniel Curtis, jr., master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel pilot boat *Zephyr*, Edward Hansford, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 215) regulating the duties and fixing the compensation of the customs inspectors at the port of New York.

## MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on Wednesday, the 17th of December, at some convenient hour, I shall submit resolutions in regard to the death of my late colleague, WILLIAM J. SEWELL, in order that appropriate tribute may be paid to his memory. Circumstances have been such that I have heretofore been unable to present the resolutions.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a telegram in the nature of a petition, which will be read:

The telegram was read, and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

[Telegram.]

GUTHRIE, OKLA., December 8, 1902.

HON. PRESIDENT OF SENATE, Washington, D. C.:

Commercial Club and citizens generally mass meeting to-day earnestly and unanimously urge passage omnibus statehood bill. Single statehood advocates agree conditions not ripe for Beveridge bill.

K. E. BALL,

Mayor.

C. M. BARNES,

President Commercial Club.

FRANK B. LUCAS,

Secretary.

Mr. BLACKBURN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Kentucky, praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the internal-revenue laws relative to a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits: which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BURTON. I present resolutions unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, November 25, 1902, which I ask may be read and lie on the table, the bill on this subject having already been reported from the Committee on Territories.

There being no objection, the resolutions were read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Resolutions unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, November 25, 1902.

Resolved, That the Commercial Club of Kansas City is in favor of the admission to statehood of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and Indian Territory as soon as practicable.

We believe that the rapid growth in population, the increase in wealth and commercial importance, and the energy and patriotism of the people of those Territories will make their admission as States beneficial to the country at large as well as to the Territories themselves. We believe that the time has come when Congress should speedily provide that all the Territories upon the continent, except the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be organized as States, and thus be given equal rights and equal opportunities.

Resolved further, That the secretary be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to the United States Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from Missouri and Kansas.

Attest:

E. M. CLENDENING,

Secretary.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Citizens' Northwest Suburban Association of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation providing that current revenues be applied only to current expenditures, and that extraordinary public improvements made necessary for the development of the